

Oct. 6 '20

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

October 6, 1920

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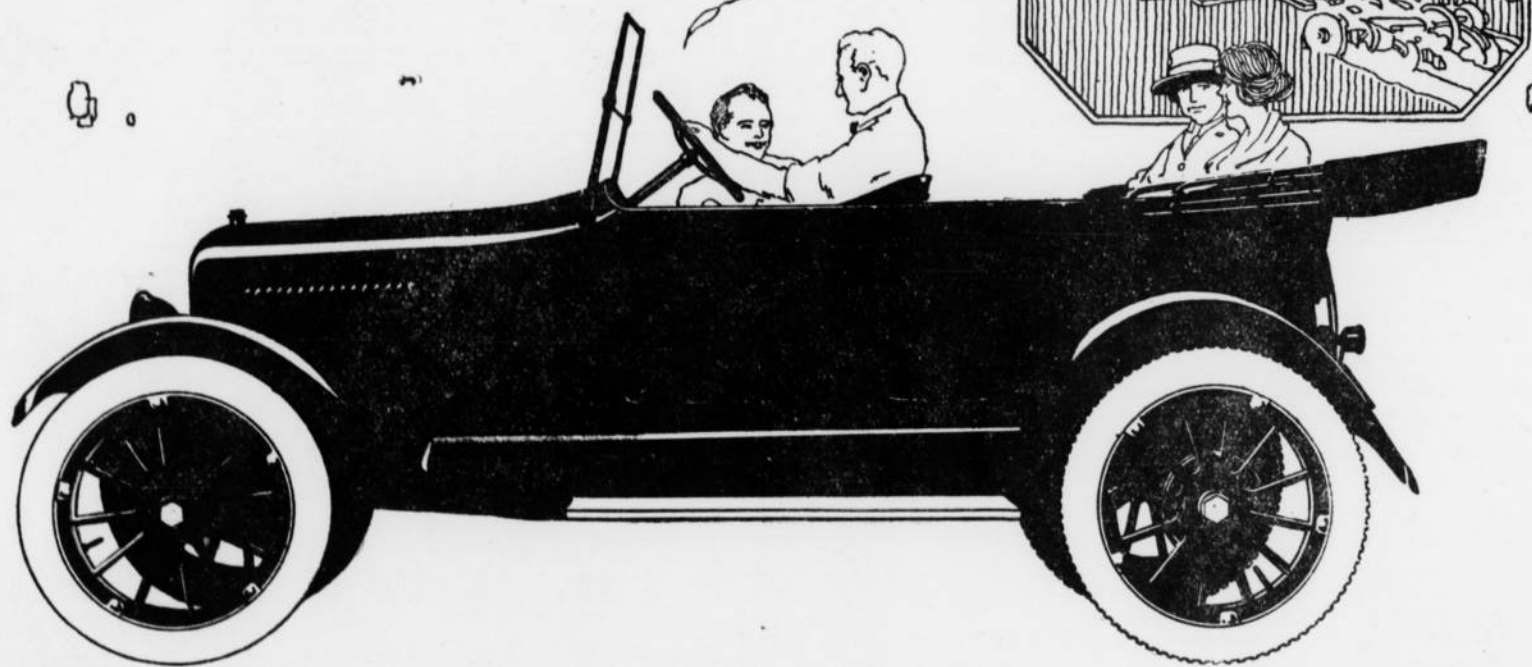


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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,  
Editor and Manager.



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## ADVERTISING RATES

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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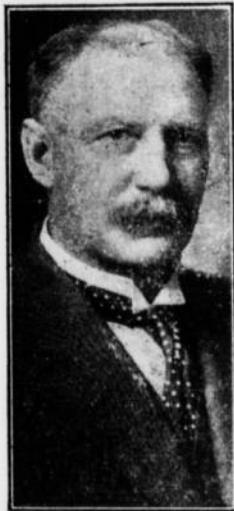
## Better Farming Commission

The Saskatchewan Better Farming Commission, created at the request of the farmers who attended the Better Farming Conference in Swift Current, in July, left on Monday of this week for a tour through Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and other dry-farming states. It will also hold public hearings at a number of points in the south-western part of the province. The first hearing will be at Mortlach, on Monday, October 11. The object of the committee's enquiries will be to secure information upon which a definite policy can be based in developing the agricultural resources of the drier parts of the province to the best advantage.

The commission consists of Dean Rutherford, of the College of Agriculture; President Bracken, of the Manitoba Agricultural College; H. O. Howell, manager of the Weyburn Security Bank; Neil McTaggart, farmer, Gull Lake; Geo. Spence, M.L.A. for Notukeu, and F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture. Mr. Auld is secretary of the commission.

## Malcolm Becomes Minister

G. J. H. Malcolm, M.L.A. for Birtle constituency, has been sworn in minister of agriculture for Manitoba, in succession to the late Hon. Valentine Winkler. The by-election has been fixed for October 21, nominations to take place on October 14.



G. J. H. Malcolm

Mr. Malcolm is a practical and successful farmer, who has taken a live interest in the agricultural and political affairs of the West for many years. He was born of Scottish parents in India, and received his early education in England. In 1882 he entered the Ontario Agricultural College, where he completed the two years' course. In 1885 he came to Manitoba, taking up his residence in the Birtle district, where he has resided ever since. In the recent provincial general elections he carried Birtle by 134 against Samuel Larcombe, who ran on a straight farmers' ticket with no third party in the field.

## Engineering Short Course

The fall short course in traction engineering, at the Manitoba Agricultural College, opens on October 19. Those who wish to attend this course are advised to make their application early, as difficulty is always met in providing sufficient accommodation for all who enter, both in shops and residence. Rooms are reserved for early applicants, and considering the distance of the college from the city, this is a great advantage.

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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 6, 1920

## Farmers Must Organize

On Monday, November 1, there will begin, in the three Prairie Provinces, a concerted drive for the purpose of increasing the membership in the respective farmers' organizations and furthering the objects of the organized farmers' movement. In no part of the world has the organization of economic interest received greater attention or attained a greater development than on this continent, indeed the trend of development has led to legislation intended to protect the people against undue exercise of the power secured through organization, but the agricultural economic interest has been remarkably slow in meeting modern conditions by similar methods. Organization, however, has come to stay; it has become the indispensable condition of success in meeting world-wide competition, and no body of producers is as much at the mercy of world-wide competition as the farmers.

The C.M.A., in their memorandum prepared for the Tariff Commission in defending trade organization, declared that "Proper types of trade organizations produce greater efficiency, better quality and lower prices," and that is true as a general proposition. The farmers, through their organizations, can better and have bettered their conditions, and it is only through more effective organization that they can hope to keep on improving their conditions of life. The farmer as an individual is helpless, how helpless every old-timer on the prairies knows from his early experiences. The newcomers are benefiting today by the determined and persevering efforts, through organization of these old-timers, and the unorganized farmers are reaping where the organized farmers have sown.

It is no exaggeration to say that about two-thirds of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces are enjoying benefits that have come from the efforts of the organized one-third. That is neither fair nor right. In any organized movement it may, of course, be said that the actual work is done by an enthusiastic, energetic few, but while the few do the work, the many ought at least to lend their support and furnish the necessary backing. They share the benefits; it is only right that they contribute towards the securing of the benefits. It is therefore up to every farmer who has so far held aloof from the farmers' organizations to respond to this drive and "do his bit" toward improving his own life as well as the lives of his neighbors.

## Frenzied Politics

The speeches of Premier Meighen, since the mantle of Sir Robert Borden fell upon his shoulders, has been a sort of progression in frenzied politics. He began at Portage la Prairie with incoherent innuendo; with each succeeding speech he became bolder until at Granby, on September 22, he brazenly identified the leaders in the New National Policy Party with seditionists, avowed revolutionaries and direct actionists. This is what he said, according to the report by the Canadian Associated Press:

I do not say that the leaders of the Farmers' Party, much less their followers, want to overturn responsible government, but I do say that those with whom they have aligned themselves, as, for instance, the Winnipeg and Vancouver seditionists, have as their goal the upsetting of the government in Canada. They almost achieved success in their efforts, and consequently I say the addition of that group to the Farmers' Party constitutes the party which is the most formidable antagonist of the present administration.

That there may be no misunderstanding

as to what Mr. Meighen and his colleagues are driving at, note the following from a speech of Sir George Foster at East Elgin on September 10:

Be careful before you arise and from the top of the soap box or anywhere else propound that it (responsible government) shall be swept aside, smashed to pieces—that you shall put some class interest in its place—Soviet, Bolshevik, miners' or Farmers' party, I care not what it is—one is almost as bad as the other when it puts itself upon the class basis.

Does anyone doubt upon what side these arrogant reactionaries would have been found had they lived at the time of the fight for responsible government in Canada? They would have been found on the side that they are on today, arguing as they are arguing today for the established order of things, maintaining vehemently that whatever is, is right, defending every injustice in the name of law and order, and denouncing all reformers as enemies of the state, every new idea as sedition and every political aspiration as a potential revolution.

Some of the men who took part in the Winnipeg strike are in gaol; the courts declared that they did what the law prohibited. According to Mr. Meighen and Sir George E. Foster, the leaders of the Farmers' Party are aligned with these men, that they have a common objective and have joined hands for a common purpose, and that purpose the one which these men have as their goal and for which they have been sent to prison. The plain implication is that Mr. Meighen and his colleagues believe the leaders of the Farmers' Party should be in gaol, and doubtless if he had the power Mr. Meighen would see that this old-time method of dealing with reformers and innovators and all men who dared to think was revived for the special advantage of the infallible and perfect government of which he is, as was once said of another notorious reactionary, a "minister by accident, adopted without choice, trusted without confidence and continued without favor."

If Mr. Meighen and his knightly colleague would stop throwing mud long enough to make some enquiries they would find that men who accept revolutionary doctrines do not join with reformist parties, and the N.N.P.P. is a reformist party. It is a standing law with revolutionary bodies that no political affiliations be made, and the N.N.P. Party is a political party. There is no alignment of revolutionary propagandists with the Farmers' Party; it would be a waste of time, according to revolutionary doctrine. Mr. Meighen knows this; he knows quite well that there is no more departure from reformist ideas in the N.N.P. Party than there is in the National Conservative Party. It suits his plan, however, to class reformists with revolutionaries, and to accuse the farmers of entertaining seditious ideas, and he would probably excuse the prevarication on the ground that it was purely political; that is about his standard of political ethics.

## The Voters' Duty

It is a well-observed fact that among people who have political rights the number that takes a lively interest in public matters is regrettably small. In a hot political contest there is, of course, a considerable interest aroused, probably through the evoking of the combative instincts in man, but in the main the complaint heard in every effort to promote organized effort for mass ends is one of a discouraging apathy and indifference among the people.

The importation of liquor into the prov-

inces stands a greater chance of being sustained in the referendum vote of October 25 by apathy and indifference than by any systematic effort to persuade the people to vote for it. It is most important that every vote be cast in this referendum, that the opinion of the people be adequately ascertained with regard to this one obstacle to the establishment of complete prohibition within the respective provinces, and it should be emphasized that no matter how the vote goes the question cannot be submitted to the people again within a period of three years. It is in the highest degree desirable that the power to deal completely with the liquor question be vested in the provincial legislatures, but it is just as desirable to have a really representative expression of popular opinion on the question. It would be extremely regrettable were apathy and indifference to prevail to such an extent that it would be impossible to tell from the vote what the real state of public opinion is. The extent to which any law can be enforced depends upon the strength of public opinion behind it, and prohibitionists need to put the whole of their strength where it can be seen, namely, into the voting on October 25, that the authority for the prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes be clear and unmistakable.

## Mr. King on Taxation

In the initial speech of his western tour, at Victoria, B.C., Mr. Mackenzie King expounded a doctrine of taxation, which, while not by any means new or uncommon, is certainly not a doctrine that one would expect to find entertained by anyone professing liberal opinions and advocating fiscal reform. He said:

Increased taxation, from whatever cause it may arise, means inevitably an increase in the cost of living to the masses of the people; even if placed upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it, it is almost certain that sooner or later the incidence of the burden will be shifted on to the back of the great body of consumers.

If all taxes, regardless of their character, are ultimately shifted from the first payer "on to the back of the great body of consumers," it follows that it is really immaterial what kind of taxes a government may impose; the result, in every case, is that the consumer pays, that is, that all taxes become taxes on consumption. Thiers, the French statesman, held to this doctrine, and with him it led to a defence of the rich, who, because of their greater consumption, paid the bulk of the taxes. The anarchist-economist, Proudhon, agreed with Thiers in this doctrine of incidence, but with him it led to the belief that, inasmuch as the great mass of the consumers are poor, all taxes are iniquitous and all governments daylight robbers. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. King accepts the optimism of Thiers or the pessimism of Proudhon.

According to the doctrine supported by Mr. King, it does not matter to the mass of the people whether taxes are direct or indirect (in the economic sense); whether they are levied in accordance with the principle of ability to pay or the principle of getting the most revenue with the least trouble, or whether they take the form of customs duties or levies on wealth; all taxes are shifted and are ultimately paid by "the great body of consumers." Why, then, does he urge a "downward revision of the tariff" and the substitution of direct for indirect taxation for the raising of revenue which the revision must necessarily remit, seeing that on his doctrine of the incidence of taxation, the



consumer pays anyhow? Why change the fiscal system if the change means no relief to anybody? Why put anything on the free list, if a free list really does not mean a free list? Why talk of fiscal reform at all if, as Proudhon said, the distinction between direct and indirect taxation is "fiscal nonsense?" If one tax is as good or as bad as another, then there is no fiscal science and any fool can be a minister of finance.

Mr. King is in error; some taxes can be shifted, others cannot. A tax which becomes a part of the cost of production as a general rule will be passed on; a tax which falls on surplus, which does not enter into the cost of production can not, as a general rule, be passed on. An income tax, an inheritance tax, a tax on land values, that is a tax on economic rent, cannot be shifted "on to the back of the great body of consumers." Taxes levied according to the principle of ability to pay, as a general rule, are taxes that stay where they are put; they are taxes levied on surplus and therefore fall on the rich and relieve the poor. They are equitable taxes, and that is why they are advocated in the platform of the Council of Agriculture.

In view of the fine idealism in Mr. King's attitude toward the industrial problems of the day, it is surprising, even disappointing, to find him expressing opinions which in effect mean that justice is impossible in an advanced civilization; indeed, that progress itself inevitably adds to the burden of the poor, that the "man with the hoe" is doomed forever to "carry on his back the burden of the world."

### The Government as Propagandist

There has been issued by the Department of Labor, at Ottawa, a pamphlet, entitled "Information respecting the Russian Soviet System and its Propaganda in North America." Accompanying the pamphlet is a slip stating that it is sent "With the compli-

ments of the Department of Labor," and announcing that "If more copies are desired they will be gladly furnished on application."

Whatever justification there may be for governmental propaganda in time of war, when the necessity exists for maintaining a united national front to the enemy, there is positively no justification for government propaganda in times of peace; it is a direct, flagrant and unwarranted violation of the fundamental principles of democracy. In war time the purpose of propaganda is plain, although we have had experience of departure from even that specific purpose; the purpose of propaganda in peace time is and can be no other than political. It is carried on to serve the ends of the party in power and one has only to glance through the pamphlet issued by the Department of Labor to discover that its real purpose is to help Premier Meighen in his egregious efforts to connect with extremists of every kind all those who demand greater measures of reform than Mr. Meighen and his colleagues in their superior wisdom deem to be good for them.

There is now a voluminous body of literature dealing with Russia and its government and there never has been any lack of literature dealing favorably and unfavorably with the other movements referred to in the pamphlet. Those who are interested in these questions can get all the information available on them without the paternal interference of a state department. The press of the country can do all the propagandist work that is necessary to keep the people informed of the pros and cons of Sovietism or any other "ism." It is not the function of the Canadian, or any other government based on the popular will, to enter the lists, as a government, against political parties that are opposed to it. Mr. Meighen or Senator Robertson, as individuals, may indulge to their

hearts content in denunciation of political opponents and political opinions and movements with which they do not agree, but they may not use for their purposes in this respect a department of state or the public funds. Mr. Meighen, however, having once tasted the excitement of loading the dice in a political game, is loath to return to the paths of political honesty, and insidious propaganda conducted at the public expense is his alternative to a War Time Elections Act, while it also enables Senator Robertson to keep up his game of stirring up trouble in the opposing labor camps. Once let the government get away with a policy of this kind and the next thing will be a restoration of the press censorship and all the intolerable restrictions on liberty of speech, together with any other piece of arbitrary government that may be deemed necessary to keep Mr. Meighen and his friends in power. It is high time that the necessities of war gave way to the necessities of peace.

The Financial Post says that the textile manufacturers "made the serious mistake of sending out a legal orator to present their case (to the Tariff Commission) after the methods of Barnum." Well, Mr. Pringle was not the only advocate of protection before the commission to practice the methods of "humbugging," but he certainly was the longest-winded.

Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, told the British Association that "all organic life must cease on the surface of the earth within 200,000 years from now." On its present showing, the League of Nations will just be beginning to be useful about then.

It is now The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, but that will not increase his intellectual power nor save him from the cold shades of opposition after the next election.



The Mud Slinger





No Domestic Troubles Here!  
Flock of John W. Barnes, Wigton, Cumberland, England. Photo, Thompson, Wawota, Sask.

# The Manufacturers and the Tariff

THE manufacturers' case for the tariff presented to the Tariff Commission at its sitting in Winnipeg, on September 14, by J. S. McKinnon, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is a lengthy document, the major part of which has since appeared in several newspapers as an advertisement, a method of seeking to maintain the tariff, it may be remarked in passing, that is emphatically more moral than lobbying for it at Ottawa, and probably less expensive. It is impossible within the limits of a single article to deal with the document in detail, but there are statements made in the course of the argument that cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged.

It may be remarked here, parenthetically, that the statement of the C.M.A. throughout, assumes that tariff reformers are asking for an immediate abolition of the customs tariff. No such proposition is before the electorate; no tariff reformer contemplates such a rude disturbance of industrial condition as the C.M.A. assumes. Rather is it sought to secure certain specified reforms in the tariff and to create an attitude toward the principle of protection that will lead ultimately to its abandonment in the fiscal policy of the country. The tariff reformer is not seeking to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis over night; he is asking for definite measures of relief, and it is significant that the C.M.A. never attempts to deal with the specific proposals of the tariff reform party. Reduction of the tariff is demanded: not its complete abolition. The C.M.A., however, directs its arguments against the general principle of free trade, and any reply must, necessarily, be from the ground thus selected.

## Protection in History

On the historical side of protectionist doctrine the document displays very imperfect knowledge. Oliver Cromwell, it is stated, framed the first protective customs tariff for England, and that country was protectionist "until 1846," while Colbert established a similar system in France.

The argument is based on an anachronism; both Cromwell and Colbert were impressed with the doctrines of the mercantilists, and their policies, were designed to cripple, and, if possible, kill all possible rivals and to secure a sole market. Colbert was so obsessed with the idea of the importance of manufacturing that he promoted it at the expense of agriculture, and the ensuing degradation of the French peasantry was one of the factors in the creation of the situation that led to the Revolution. Cromwell did no more than follow the Elizabethan precedent, and he adopted ways of raising money that were more hateful to the people than the Stuart ship money. He believed

## *An Examination of the Manufacturers' Case for the Tariff as Presented to the Tariff Commission by President McKinnon of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association---By J. T. Hull*

with the mercantilists that exports should bring in money, i.e., gold and silver, and that trade which did not bring in money was a detriment to the country. If that be the C.M.A. understanding of protection then Cromwell was a protectionist; but is it the understanding of the C.M.A.?

After the Napoleonic wars there was a decided tendency toward free trade in Europe. It was a period marked by extensive treaty-making for the facilitation of commerce due to the exposure of the fallacies in the mercantile system by Adam Smith, principally, and the desire for peaceful international relations. The reaction toward protection began in France, and was accentuated by the Franco-Prussian war. The ill-feeling engendered by war was exhibited in tariff wars which took in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Russia. Europe never recovered from that reaction, which, undoubtedly, laid the foundations for the Great War. All Europe, up to 1860, condemned protection, and everywhere the tendency was to follow the example of Great Britain and get rid of tariffs. French chauvinism, Bismarckian brutality, and the egotism of nationalism prevailed against the spirit of free trade, and war on the battlefield was followed by war on the commercial field, and that in turn culminated in the greatest war in history. That is the history of protection in Europe in a nutshell.

## The Tariff in England

Nor is it true that England adopted free trade in 1846. The reform of the British tariff was begun by Huskisson, in 1827. After the parliamentary committee, appointed to investigate the tariff, reported in 1840, Peel passed an act affecting 750 articles. In 1845 he placed 450 articles on the free list, and in 1846 he repealed the Corn Laws. Gladstone, in 1853, put 123 articles on the free list and reduced the duty on 133. In 1860 he made, to quote his own words, "a sweep, summary entire and absolute of what are known as manufactured goods from the face of the British tariff." Further amendments were made in 1862, 1866, 1869 and 1875. It thus took Great Britain nearly 50 years to reach free trade, or to be more precise, a purely revenue tariff, because a very large part of the revenue of Great Britain is derived from customs duties, which, however, are not protective.

## The U.S. Tariff

The tariff history of the United States

follows practically the same lines as that of Europe. It was after the war of 1812 that the United States became high protectionist, but from 1846 to the Civil War, it followed Europe in the direction of free trade. The tariff legislation during the Civil War was avowedly temporary, and for the purpose of raising revenue, but as in Europe, it was found that the feeling which war engendered could easily be turned to the industrial and commercial field, and self-interest saw that it was so turned. "Wars and tariff," declared John Bright, "these are the great enemies of mankind," and the aphorism is simply an epitome of historical experience. The belief which lies behind a protective tariff is also the belief which prompted Germany to seek national aggrandisement through war. And if, as the C.M.A. contends, the swing of the pendulum is today "strongly toward protection," it is simply because protection is but a continuation of the war; it is evidence of the mutual dependence of war and tariffs.

## Protection and Poverty

The C.M.A. quotes, evidently with approval, the statement of Mr. Meighen, that free trade in Great Britain has been maintained at the expense of the mass of the people, and has resulted in 13,000,000 of them being unable to get enough to eat. What then is responsible for the same proportion of the population in the United States living in precisely similar circumstances? Poverty is the result of an inequitable distribution of wealth which protection makes worse, because it takes from the mass of the people for the benefit of a privileged few. In the olden days the people were fleeced by feudal barons, and even today feudal dues are extorted in some parts of England; in Canada the people are fleeced by the barons of industry. There is not a particle of material difference between the old and the modern feudalism so far as the power to extort from the people is concerned.

## Retaliation

The C.M.A. argues that because other countries have a protective tariff therefore, Canada must have one. "Were our customs tariff removed whilst other countries maintain and strengthen theirs," it is argued, "our markets would be filled with the overflow goods from protected foreign countries while our goods would be largely shut out of foreign markets." How then would we be able to pay for these "overflow

goods?" With money? But where would we get it seeing that in the terms of the case we are prohibited from selling? And if barrier after barrier to international trading has thus to be raised and the process of raising maintained, what is the use of talking about developing our foreign trade, and why is Sir George E. Foster so anxious about securing foreign markets. What is the use of maintaining an expensive department of trade and commerce if our policy has to be that of shutting out imports, and every other country is bent on following the same policy? Besides, if we are to maintain protection because other countries are doing it by the same token we should adopt free trade with free-trading countries. Why then does the C.M.A. object so strenuously to free trade between Canada and Great Britain? Why does it even object to an increase of the British preference?

The C.M.A. argument is a fallacy. We cannot import more than our exports will pay for, and consequently, large imports mean large exports, and large exports mean large imports. We cannot sell without buying, that is permanently, and neither can we buy without selling. The proper way, therefore, to fight hostile tariffs is by free trade because the free trade country buys at a considerable advantage while its customers must buy at a disadvantage, or do no business at all, in other words cease exporting, which in the terms of the case they cannot do. It is, therefore, not true that a lower tariff would injure the nation.

## Peaceful Penetration

The protective tariff, says the C.M.A., has resulted in the establishment of "over 600 branches of United States factories in Canada, employing about 87,000 people, and representing invested capital of about \$400,000,000." The C.M.A. is also certain that the maintenance of a protective tariff will add immensely to such investment. It objects to even a reciprocity treaty with the United States because it would "make Canada only an adjunct of the United States." But if United States capital pours into this country as the C.M.A. expects, in what respect will the country in its economic relation with the United States be better off than it would be if the country imported goods instead of the capital to make the goods here? The C.M.A. refers to "peaceful penetration"; the establishment of these 600 branches of United States factories is "peaceful penetration" for the purpose of getting for United States capitalists a portion of the hundreds of millions of dollars which the people pay to the beneficiaries of the protective tariff. It would be better for the people of Canada, for the nation as a whole, if the goods

Continued on Page 12



# The Reckoning

By Archie P. McKishnie

(Continued from Last Week)

"I SUPPOSE you do not remember me?" he said, advancing and holding out his hand. "I acted as guide to your party two years ago, up in the wilds of Temagami, Mr. Judson."

"Why surely I remember you," cried Judson, shaking the hand of his caller. "Pray sit down, Mr. Maxwell. Not often a hard-working lawyer has the pleasure of entertaining one of your craft in his foggy office. Try those cigars."

"Thanks," Maxwell seated himself. Judson, his old assurance partly restored leaned back in his chair and lit a cigarette. "Now just how can I serve you," he smiled, turning his frank gaze on his visitor.

"Mr. Howland advised that I see you," said Maxwell. "He informs me that you are endeavoring to secure for him the land owned by the Thompson Frank Company. Now there's a property adjacent to it which I would greatly like to possess, known as the Higgins' Pines, and owned by the Highland Lumber Company. For certain reasons, unnecessary to name, they will not sell to me. A third party might secure the land by paying their price."

"Which is—?" said Judson, leaning forward.

"I cannot say; probably \$60,000. I'm willing to pay them any figure asked up to \$70,000."

"Indeed," sighed Judson.

"Mr. Howland suggested that I have you act as my agent in this matter," resumed Maxwell. "It might be necessary for you to go to Temagami and make the Highland Lumber Company people an offer. If so, could you go?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Judson quickly. "Very well then, I will give you power to act for me unrestrictedly in this matter. I shall give you a cheque now for—say \$40,000. This you had better place to your own credit at your bank, and issue a cheque for initial payment on the property in your own name. It is advisable that my name does not appear in the transaction at this time, understand?"

Judson swallowed hard. "Very well," he said, "it shall be as you say."

He watched Maxwell write the cheque, eyes half closed, hands tightly together beneath the table. There were little beads of perspiration on his forehead as he took the cheque offered him and folded it with trembling fingers.

"I suppose it all strikes you as peculiar and thoroughly unbusiness-like," smiled Maxwell "but we won't discuss that point now. What Mr. Howland advises is good enough for me to act upon without the slightest apprehension. The banker recommended you very highly indeed, Mr. Judson."

The lawyer started, but composed himself almost immediately.

"Mr. Howland, and I are very old friends," he smiled, "my father was his lawyer, and since his demise I have looked after the banker's legal affairs. I might just add," he said softly, "that there is to be an even closer relationship. I am to marry Mr. Howland's daughter in June. Perhaps you will remember her? She was one of the party you guided in Temagami two summers ago."

Maxwell's eyes had narrowed a trifle and the line between them had deepened as he held out his hand. Otherwise he gave no other sign of the tumult Judson's words had stirred within him.

"Allow me to offer my congratulations," he said. "I remember Miss Howland very well indeed. You are a very fortunate man, Mr. Judson."

He arose, reached for his hat and moved toward the door. "You will make the Highland Lumber Company an offer at once?" he asked.

"I will leave tomorrow on the 2.30," returned the lawyer. "Two days ought to do the business, and I will likely return by Friday night. Will I see you, say Saturday morning, here in my office, Mr. Maxwell?"

"No, I'll not be here, but I will send you an address where mail will find me."

As Maxwell turned toward the door it swung open, and Stokes, accompanied

by a short, heavy-set man, carrying a small grip, entered the office-room.

For the fraction of a second a baffled look played across the face of Judson; then summoning his old assurance he came forward with a smile.

"Doctor Blakely," he said, "permit me to introduce Mr. Maxwell."

The stout man held out a flabby hand.

"I've heard a lot about you, young man," he wheezed, "glad to know you."

"And this, Mr. Maxwell," said Judson uneasily, "is Mr. Stokes, my partner and one of the cleverest pleaders in the city."

Maxwell turned with hand outstretched, but Stokes, his black eyes flashing, stood still, arms folded across his breast.

"Mr. Maxwell and I have met before," he said coldly.

"Have we?" Maxwell raised his brows. "I do not remember."

"That's the difference between us," grated Stokes. "I do. I remember one thing particularly. I remember being brutally beaten by a man who took advantage of my being too drunk to defend myself. A damned coward who would not mix with the rest of us for fear his morals would get twisted."

"Yes?" said Maxwell, "well, what about it?"

"Just this," sneered Stokes. "I've been on the lookout for that man ever since. Every day, every night I've watched for him. I've even kept sober for six years so as to meet him on equal footing, man to man."

The line between Maxwell's eyes

"No, by God," he panted, "you don't go before I have had it out with you."

Maxwell faced him. "All right. Say what you have to say and be quick about it."

"I want to know why you are here now, if it is not to effect a bargain with my partner, Judson. You want to buy out his interest in—in a certain lady."

Maxwell's hands clenched. There was a pallor on his face now, a tightening of his square mouth that would have warned any man except the infuriated Stokes. He spoke in a low, restrained voice, "you had better stop talking now."

"I'm not quite through," sneered Stokes. "You have, I presumed, already bought Judson, and now you'll buy the girl, no doubt; by God! money will buy any woman, even Annabel Howland."

The next instant he staggered back. Blood trickled from a cut in his mouth. Maxwell had slapped him a full-handed blow on the sneering face.

For a moment Stokes crouched, his black eyes gleaming like points of jade, and as the woodsman threw himself on the defensive he sprang forward, striking full at the watchful eyes of the man he hated. As he leaped, Maxwell sidestepped. There was a sound like the crunching of ice, and the great body of the lawyer seemed to rise from the floor and glide downward. It struck the table with terrific force and went sprawling grotesquely on the floor, where it lay motionless, the white face

packed. He lifted it up from the chair whereon it reposed and motioned Judson to sit down. The lawyer glanced at his watch and cleared his throat. "You've got just 20 minutes," he said, meaningly.

"For what?" asked Maxwell, dully. "To catch the train for Temagami. What else can you do?"

Maxwell sat looking away. "There's one thing I can do," he said, "the right thing. I can stay and face the music."

Judson shook his head. "That's the one thing you can't do. Blakely and myself can keep what we know to ourselves, but you—"

"Of course I wouldn't. You are right there," broke in Maxwell.

"Don't you see," urged the lawyer, "what that would mean? You would be tried for manslaughter. Your conviction or acquittal would hang largely on one question—'Why did you do it?'"

"I see. And that would bring her name into it."

"Undoubtedly. Don't you think it would be a braver thing for you to go than to stay?"

Maxwell shuddered. "Perhaps it would be. At any rate her name must not—"

He arose and threw a few scattered articles into his grip.

"I'll go," he said, as though to himself. "You say it is best, and I—I can't just think very clearly for myself."

"No one save us three need ever know the true facts," said the lawyer, as they sought the street and entered a taxi. "You may depend as implicitly upon the doctor as upon myself. There is only one witness dangerous to you, and that's yourself. If you stayed here you would be bound to confess; if you go we can concoct some story. Blakely knows that Stokes' heart was weak. It'll be all right; don't you worry. Here

we are at the station and there is your train; good-bye."

Mechanically, Maxwell shook the hand held out to him. The next moment he was on the train, moving slowly from the depot—from hope, and the girl, on towards his world of shagland and trail and hopelessness. \* \* \*

Sound travels far in the clear air of the vast water-veined Temagami district. Maxwell, seated before the ashing coals of his camp-fire, hands locked across his shins, chin resting on his knees, heard the wailing laughter of the moon-maddened loons as they fed in the deep Matabichowan, a quarter of a league distant.

Before him slept a tiny lake, sheeted in a blanket of misty moonlight. All about it the tamaracs stood straight and silent, their spear tips jagging a rough, arching circle across the star-sprinkled sky. There was no wind, no sound save the harsh, grating calls of the loons to pierce the unfathomable quietude.

There is a silence as deep as death, which at a certain period of the day settles down upon vast Temagami, a hush that swoops ghost-like upon the rugged waste and holds it in swooning submission. The dog-wolf's howls are smothered, the owl's hoot wanes into nothingness, and the voices of the night-rovers grow still.

And this silence gripped his world now, as Maxwell, to whom all the tangled trails and waterways of sweeping Temagami were known, sat before his camp-fire. His face was thin and lined, his eyes, as they gazed fixedly before him, sombre and brooding.

Not until a rustling whisper ran throughout the dead tamaracs and the moon-sheeted lake rippled to wakeful-

Continued on Page 32



Alice M. Ashley 1920

deepened; and the bronze in his cheeks had spread to his temples.

"But surely you are his debtor," he said, quietly, "if besides teaching you that there are men who will not allow women to suffer insult in their company, he has been in a measure responsible for your keeping temperate, Mr. Stokes."

With a single motion Stokes ripped off the light coat he was wearing.

"Damn you!" he panted, his face drawn and grey with anger. Doctor Blakely sprang forward and laid his hand on his arm. "Don't be a fool, Stokes," he cautioned. "You forget that you are a gentleman."

"I forget nothing," Stokes shook off the other's hand. "This is my affair."

Maxwell stood by, silent, watchful. Judson slipped forward and touched his arm pleadingly. "Please go, Mr. Maxwell," he whispered, "he must be either drunk or crazy."

Maxwell nodded and turned once more toward the door; but Stokes, his face tense and colorless, interposed his great body.

with its twisted smile turned toward the ceiling.

Doctor Blakely ran forward and knelt beside the fallen man. Vaguely Maxwell watched him, saw him lift the limp hands and bend his ear close to Stokes' breast; saw him rise slowly and whisper something to the white-faced Judson.

Afterwards he found himself outside the office, going down the elevator with Judson clutching his arm tightly.

Then they were on the street, and he became dimly aware that the lawyer was telling him something. By and by he knew what it was.

Stokes was dead. He had killed him. Maxwell looked up at the moist spring stars hanging low above the city. He caught the breath of the spring plants stealing up from the far country. "Good God," he murmured; "Good God!"

Silently they passed on until his hotel was reached. They went inside and ascended the elevator to Maxwell's room.

His grip was standing open, half



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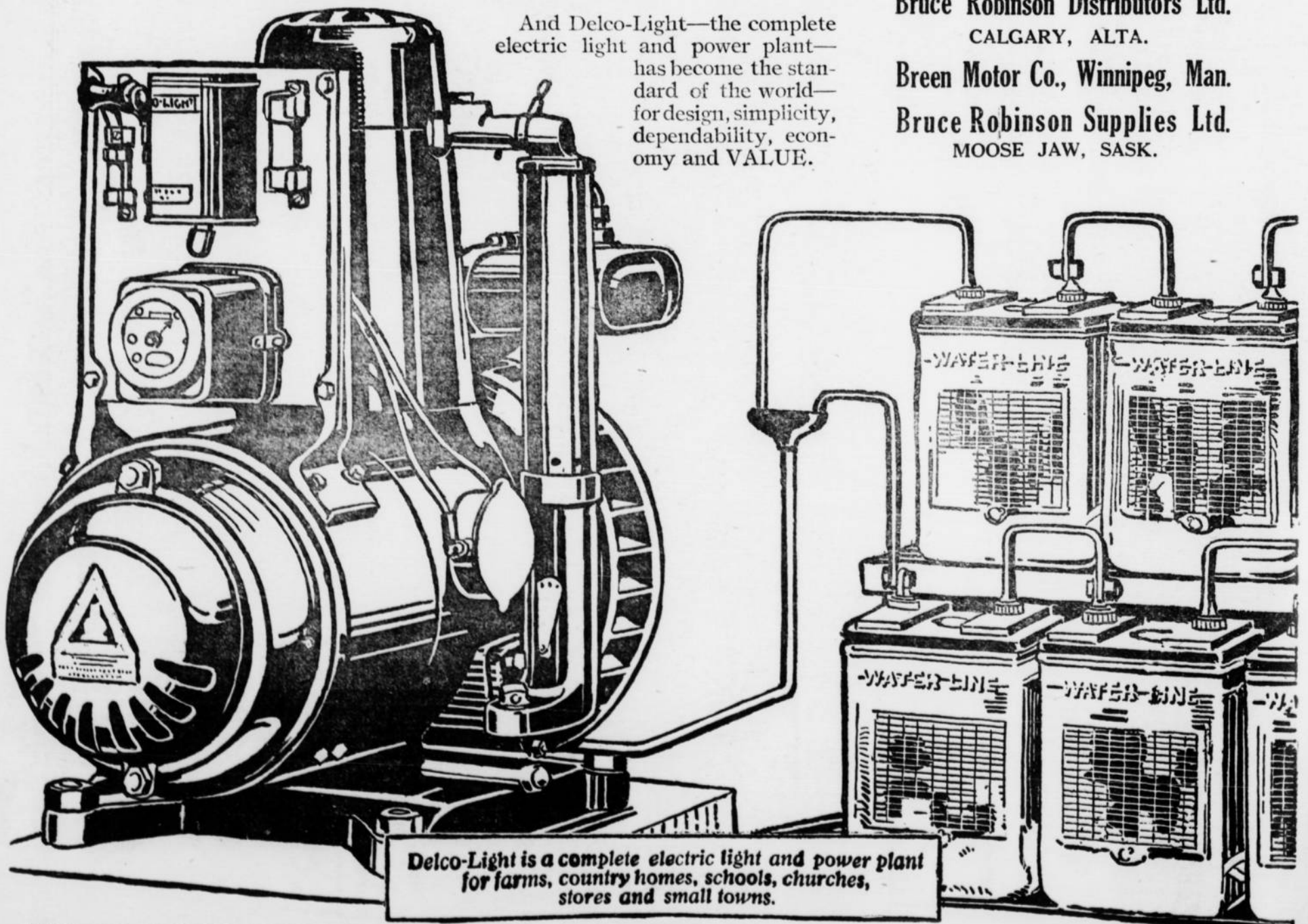
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## Co-operative Marketing Associations

*V.—Strong Central Management—Business Thoroughly Departmentalized and Business Experts Employed—Associations Purely Democratic in Their Organization—By R. D. Colquette*

**W**E have seen that the strong co-operative associations of the Pacific coast are organized by commodity and not by locality. Each covers a large productive area. It follows that the affairs of an association must be conducted by a strong central management.

Some associations have definitely organized local units, each with its own board of directors. From each local one or more directors are elected to the central, which acts as the selling agency for all the affiliated locals. The central board has sufficient power to ensure uniformity in the packing and grading of the product. The locals have control over purely local affairs, provide their own plants and equipment and engage their own managers.

The tendency at present is, however, toward the more centralized form of organization, in which there are no definitely organized local units. The full power over all the affairs of such an association is vested in the central board of directors. It provides all the plant and equipment, hires local managers, and has full control over the association's affairs in all their ramifications. For the election of directors the members are formed into groups, each sending one director to the central board. They may also appoint two or three of their number to consult with their director in the solution of local problems, but these representatives are only advisory. Their recommendations can be implemented only by the central board.

### Skilled Managers Employed

The management of a co-operative association of producers operating on a large scale, requires business management of the highest order. On the one hand, the association reaches out to its members, taking in their products, grading, storing, perhaps processing or manufacturing them. On the other hand it has to reach out to the large wholesale markets of the world, selling its product it may be, in the face of keen competition from other districts, or even from distant continents. To maintain the organization in smooth working order, to sell to the best advantage on such a large scale, and to ensure to the growers at all times the full benefit of their organization, requires that men of large calibre be at the helm.

The control of the policies of an association is in the hands of a board of directors. Directors must be members of the association, and, therefore, producers of the product which the association handles. They have full control of the general policy of the association, and meet frequently, probably once a week, to receive the reports of the general manager of the association, and at all times keep a hand on the steering wheel.

Although the directors control the general policy of the association, the detailed management of its affairs is in the hands of business experts. There is, first of all, a general manager who has control of the association's business affairs. He is subject at all times to the board of directors. It requires men of the highest business ability to manage a business with an annual turnover running away up into the millions. The associations of California pay salaries ranging up to as high as \$30,000 for general managers. Their policy is to get the right men, no matter what they cost.

### Business Departmentalized

The business is thoroughly departmentalized. One department looks after warehouses, another after crop estimates. The sales department is one of the most important, as the merchandising of a huge volume of product, selling when and where best prices can be obtained, feeding the market so as to avoid local gluts and local shortages, calls for the highest type of salesmanship. The sales department of some of the big associations are models of efficiency, and a successful sales man-

ager may be pardoned for claiming a big share of credit for the success of the enterprise. The typical successful salesman is not slow in pressing his claim for credit. Transportation problems require the supervision of a specialist. So does the advertising, to which appropriations running up to \$250,000 annually, are devoted by some of the associations handling branded goods.

The number of departments depends on the nature of the product handled and the size of the business. Be they few or many it is imperative that the manager of each department be an expert in the work with which that department deals. Discussing this matter at the marketing conference in Chicago, in July, a California co-operator said: "Never put a transportation man at the head of your sales department, for though he may be an expert on transportation he will know nothing of sales. Never put an advertising man at the head of a transportation department for ten chances to one he will know nothing about transportation problems. And never, under any circumstances, put a popular orator at the head of any department, for the chances are one hundred to one that he isn't able to do anything except talk."

The managers are not necessarily members of the associations and unless they are producers of the commodity handled they cannot become members nor have any shareholder interest in the enterprise. They are business experts hired by the association to conduct its business affairs for which they are paid a salary, or, in some cases, a salary and commission. They are subject at all times to the board of directors. Any changes or improvements in matters of general policy which they have to suggest are given to the general manager and through him referred to the directors.

### Board Meetings Open to Members

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which handles citrus fruits, has adopted a plan which is proving highly satisfactory in fostering the confidence of the membership in the management. A board meeting is held once a week. At this meeting the heads of the various major departments make their reports. The recommendations of the general manager are presented for consideration and discussed and decided upon by the directors. The unique feature is that directors' meetings are wide open to any member of the association who wishes to attend them. Reports and discussions are all within the hearing of the members in attendance. In the words of the general manager "the spirit of trust and confidence which this direct contact with the growers engenders is reflected right back to the country districts." In the training of men for positions on the directorate this plan is also a splendid one. Any member by attending directors' meetings, can gain a full insight into the workings of the association.

### Industrial Democracy

A co-operative marketing association is purely democratic in its organization. The responsibility goes right back to the members. They elect their directors and the directors have full control over the organization. Their authority extends far beyond the confines of the territory in which the product is grown. They control that product until it reaches the world's market-place. The larger associations have their representatives in all the large distributing centres. In Winnipeg for instance some of them have representatives looking after their marketing interests in Western Canada. In such an association we have a working example of industrial democracy in which an industry is controlled by the actual producers in that industry.

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(213)

## The Manufacturers and the Tariff

Continued from Page 7

which these factories make were imported and paid for with goods which can be produced in the country without the aid of tariffs or bounties.

### The Home Market

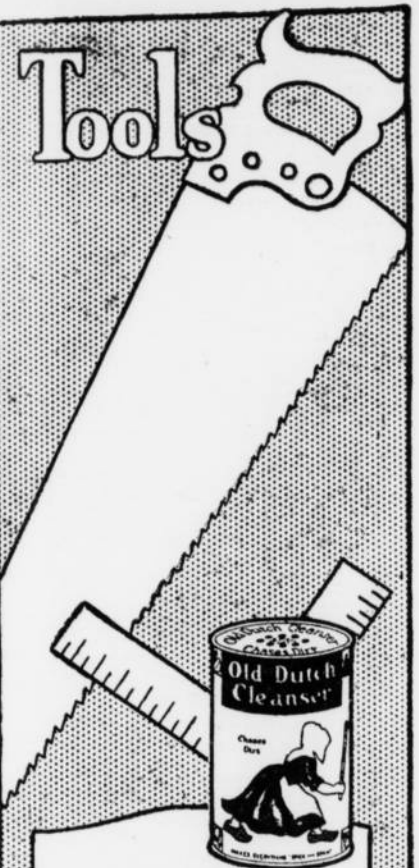
Replying to the arguments for tariff reform, the C.M.A. makes a statement which is so remarkable, coming as it does from a body which represents the business intelligence of the country, that it must be quoted in full. This statement is as follows:

"One of the chief free trade arguments is to belittle the value of the home market, especially to farmers. It is stated that Canadian farmers sell their products in an open market where the prices are fixed by international competition, and that they buy what they need in Canada, which is described as a closed market. For 1919 the gross value of the agricultural products of Canada has been officially estimated at \$1,975,841,000. During the same year exports of unmanufactured farm produce were valued at approximately \$315,000,000, or if butter and cheese be included, at a little over \$361,000,000. In other words only between 16 and 18.5 per cent. of all the produce of Canadian farms was exported in the unmanufactured state, while between 81.5 and 84 per cent. was marketed in Canada."

The figures for agricultural production are for the crop year 1919, as given in the Canada Year Book; it is unfortunate that the C.M.A. does not give the source of its figures for export or show how they are arrived at, because they do not agree with the official figures for either 1919 or 1920, and, in fact, the figures given in the Canada Year Book for 1919 do not agree with those given in the report of the customs department for the same period. However, the point the C.M.A. wishes to establish is that over 80 per cent. of the annual agricultural produce of the country is sold within the country; that assertion needs to be directly challenged.

The Canada Year Book prefaces the table giving value of the annual agricultural production of Canada with the remark that "the values are necessarily gross values, because it is impossible to distinguish between the use of crops as materials for other kinds of production, such as the feeding of livestock, or to allow for the costs of production." The \$1,975,841,000, therefore, includes what the farmer needs for seed, feed for stock and goods for household use. The number of horses, cattle, sheep and swine on Canadian farms is given in the Canada Year Book at 21,229,510; at 50 cents per head per week the cost of feeding this stock would be over \$550,000,000. The census of 1911 gave the number of workers on the land at 933,735. Assuming that half of these were hired men, the remainder with their families would give, on a conservative estimate, 2,000,000, making a total on the farms of, say, 2,500,000. Putting the consumption of home-grown produce at \$2.00 per head per week, the annual consumption would be \$260,000,000. The value of produce retained for seed cannot be put at less than \$150,000,000; it is probably very much more. That gives us a total of \$960,000,000 retained on the farm out of a gross produce of \$1,975,841,000, leaving to be actually marketed values of approximately \$1,000,000,000. Taking the export figures of the C.M.A. therefore, it is evident that of the marketable portion of the annual agricultural production one-third is exported and two-thirds absorbed by the home market. To take exports for one fiscal year and compare them with one year's production, however, is a misleading method of using statistics. The fiscal year is not adequately comparable with the crop year, because the whole of the crop is not marketed in the fiscal year. Taking the average production of the four years 1915-1918, and assuming that the percentage retained on the farm is approximately the same, it will be found that the average export in the same period of unmanufactured farm produce is approximately 45 per cent. of the marketable surplus.

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ance, however, is not the precise ratio between the amount of his produce marketed at home and the amount exported, but that the price which he receives for the exported portion of his produce determines the price which he receives for the portion marketed at home. It matters nothing to the individual farmer whether his produce be marketed at home or abroad; the price he receives for it is fixed not by the conditions of the home market but the conditions of the foreign market, and this applies whether his produce be exported manufactured or unmanufactured. There may be customs duties on everything that the farmer produces, but they do not benefit him to the extent of one cent. This is true, as a general proposition, with respect to the market of the farmer, but it is not true with respect to the manufacturers, who, because of the facilities offered by the very character of manufacturing, can combine and reach mutual understandings for the purpose of fixing prices in accordance with the protection accorded them in the tariff. This fact, that the price received for his exportable surplus fixes invariably the price he receives for the portion of his produce marketed at home, is the significant thing for the farmer, and it effectually disposes of the home market argument of the C.M.A.

#### The Tariff and Prices

The C.M.A. in an indirect way denies that manufacturers "take undue advantage of the tariff by adding freight and duty to selling price of competing products in fixing their own selling price." Does the C.M.A. really mean to contend that manufacturers do not include freight costs in their costs of production? On the last page of the statement it is said that "The home selling price in Canada is higher on a large number of groups of commodities than the United States home selling price on like goods"; as the same thing can be said about goods produced in England or any other country, it is plain the tariff does enter into the price of Canadian-made goods, that the Canadian manufacturer does live up to the level of his tariff protection. The whole object of a tariff is to reduce competition and thereby raise prices, and the fear that Canadian manufacturers have of the tariff reform movement is a fear of the lower prices that would follow upon reduction of the tariff.

The president of the Massey-Harris Company told the Tariff Commission, in an outburst of candour, that his firm could do as well and perhaps better under free trade than it is doing under protection. When the C.M.A. says in effect that manufacturers do not add customs duties to the selling price of their products, it is practically stating that all the manufacturers are really as able as the Massey-Harris Company to get along without protection, that they can sell at lower prices than the tariff enables them to charge. It is a peculiar thing that with all those higher costs of production which the C.M.A. adduces as reasons for protection, Canadian manufacturers can export to the United States, and even to those parts of Europe where protectionists have so often assured us there is nothing but "pauper labor." How comes it that highly-paid Canadian workmen can produce goods that undersell the produce of these pauper laborers, and yet must be sheltered from the competition of these pauper laborers in their own country? Defence of the tariff in such circumstances becomes mere special pleading for the privilege to practice extortion upon the people, and after all there is no better definition of protection; and all the C.M.A. and the rest of the supporters of the system can do is to plead extenuating circumstances. That plea will serve no longer.

#### The Question of Revenue

The C.M.A. deals with the question of revenue in a manner similar to its handling of the farmers' home market—by a series of assumptions that have no relation to the facts. Sir Henry Drayton is first made to estimate a deficit of \$168,649,428 for the current fiscal year; to that is added the estimated customs receipts, and then, with an air of triumph, it is shown that if the customs duties be abolished there will be a deficit of \$335,000,000, and while forms of direct taxation are "capable of some extension" they cannot produce in one

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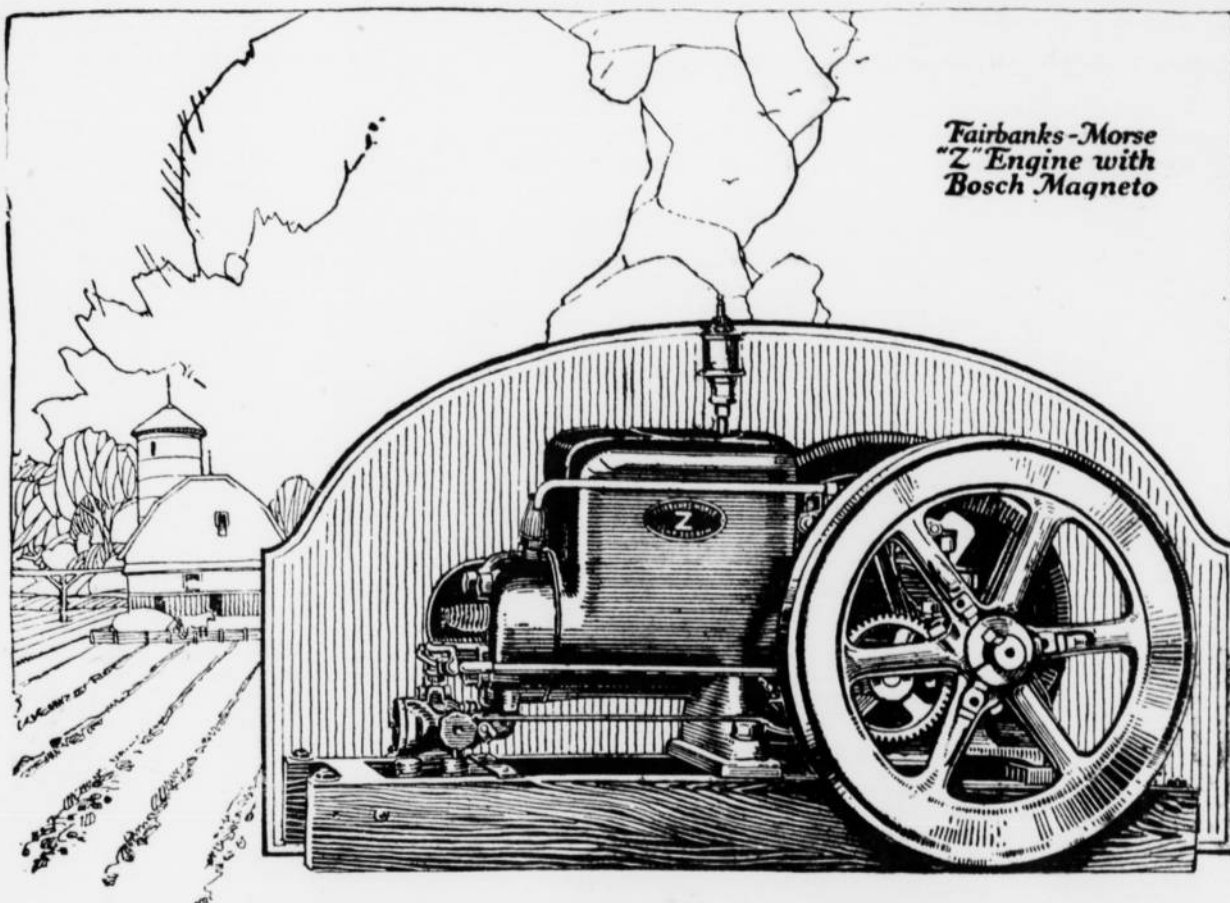
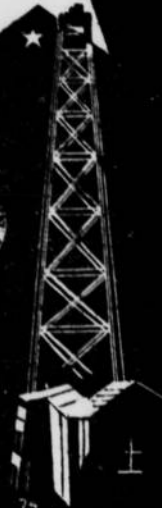
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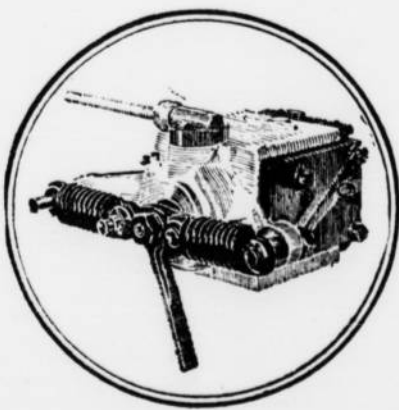
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Hand-riveted throughout, to insure tight-fitting joints. Regulating oven with balanced drop door.

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THE complete line of Imperial Farm Lubricants includes a carefully formulated and tested oil or grease for every type of automobile, tractor, stationary or portable engine—for every machine used on a modern farm.

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Leading manufacturers of automobiles and tractors recommend Imperial Lubricants. To secure dependable, economical operation, consult the Imperial Charts of Recommendations—displayed wherever Imperial Lubricants are sold. For additional information, suggestions or advice on lubrication problems, consult the Imperial Oil Man; or write our nearest branch.

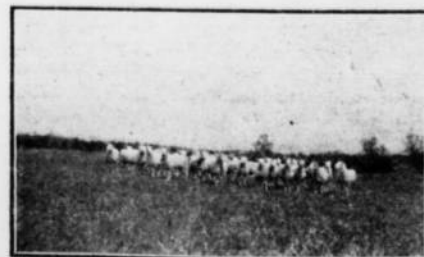
**IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED**

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year the huge sum of \$335,000,000." We should say not! It is impossible to believe that the C.M.A. is arguing seriously; there is no such contingency before the people as this statement would imply. In the first place, as Sir Henry Drayton promptly pointed out to the C.M.A. when the paper was presented to him, there is no estimate of a deficit in current revenue; the alleged deficit is taken care of in the new taxation imposed. In the second place there is no proposal to abolish the customs duties in toto and in one strenuous annihilating sweep. As pointed out in the beginning of this article, it took Great Britain nearly half a century to reach free trade; no tariff reformer in Canada expects to accomplish a similar journey in 24 hours, even if he does hope to travel a little quicker. The main thing is to get the country's head set in the right direction, and it will never be so set if the C.M.A. can help it. Accepting, however, its admission that direct taxation is capable of some extension, tariff reformers will make the extension and reduce customs duties accordingly. All taxes are ultimately taxes upon people and all systems of taxation grow out of the fiscal and economic knowledge of the time and the sense of justice prevailing among the people. Tariff reformers object to the raising of revenue by means of customs duties, because the system is unjust to the mass of the people, and does not lay the burden of taxation upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it. A tariff, moreover, is a form of double taxation—it taxes the people for the state and it also taxes them for the benefit of a particular and privileged class, and the revenue secured by the latter is far in excess of that secured by the former. The C.M.A. talks about raising an assumed amount of \$335,000,000. It is a large amount, but it is no larger than the amount which the tariff enables the protected interests to take out of the people, and the frantic opposition with which the C.M.A. met the proposal to offset the customs duties with an excise upon Canadian manufactures protected by the tariff, which would have diverted at least part of that amount from the manufacturers to the public treasury, is at once a measure of their sincerity and their patriotism.

### Protection and Peace

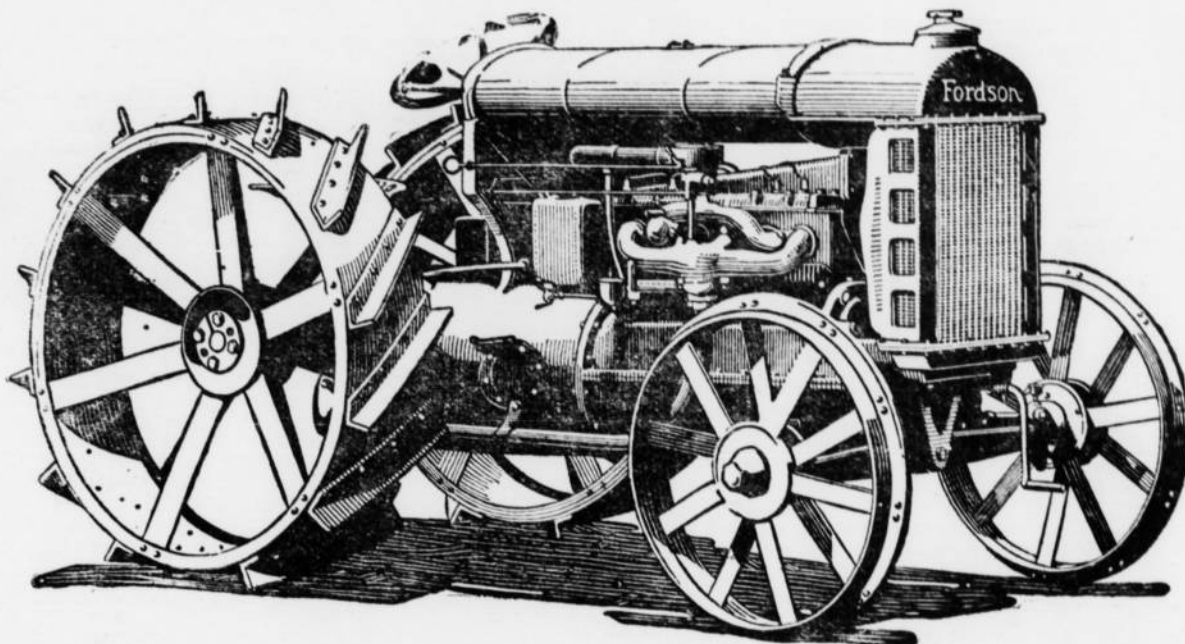
In concluding, the C.M.A. states that "with the entire world swinging toward protection, Canada cannot relinquish it." On the contrary, now is the time to stand for freedom and peace. The men who fought for free trade in Great Britain—and won—were men who knew and who said that free trade was a condition precedent to international peace. Protectionism is of the very essence of war; it is militarism in trade and commerce. It was the spirit of protectionism that ruined the efforts for a real peace; it is the spirit of protectionism that threatens to ruin the League of Nations. If there be one thing more than another that Europe needs today it is absolute freedom among the nations for trade and commerce; it is the indispensable condition for her release from the unutterable horrors of warfare. The statesmen of Europe had it in their power to insist upon that condition, but fear, jealousy and the desire for revenge conquered not only the prompting of reason but the prompting of all the finer feelings of humanity. National tariffs stand in the way of an effective application of the principle upon which the League of Nations, imperfect though in its inception it may be, is founded, but the Canadian people want the League of Nations, they want peace and international concord, and because they know that protection and tariffs are the handmaids of international ill-feeling and its inevitable result—war—they want no tariff that is based on the protectionist principle.



The Roll Call

Flock of Wm. Faulder, Longtown, Cumberland, England. Photo, Thompson, Wawota, Sask.





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## TRACTOR

**T**HE Fordson Tractor is taking care of every power job; it is taking the drudgery out of farm work and solving the labor problem. Power farming with the Fordson reduces the cost of preparing land to almost one half what it would be with horses, and saves a third to a half of the farmer's time. What machinery does for the factory, the Fordson Tractor is accomplishing on the farm—it is increasing production at lower costs and making farm life attractive.

Apply this power farming idea to your threshing. More and more farmers are making themselves independent of unfavorable conditions by using the Fordson tractor linked up with a light thresher. By seizing the right moment and being able to do the job without waiting and in quick time, crop losses are avoided and profits increased.

The Fordson operates with kerosene. When used on belt work, running at full power at 1,000 R. P. M., the fuel consumption does not exceed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  gallons per hour. It will run the electric light plant, operate the milking

machines and straw baler—will take care of every kind of belt work.

The Fordson plows 6 to 8 acres in a 10 hour day, handling two plows with ease in the average soil. It requires an average of only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 gallons of kerosene to the acre.

It is the ideal year-round tractor. It will pay for its fall and winter keep in many ways such as road work, hauling grain to the elevator, pumping water and moving granaries.

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Fordson dealers will welcome your inquiries and an opportunity to demonstrate Fordson superiority right on your own fields.

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### "The First Aid Farm Veterinarian"

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Cattle, Swine, Sheep and Horses

This valuable publication may be obtained without charge, by clients or those opening accounts, from the Supervisor's Department, Winnipeg, or any Branch of

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Total Resources - - - - \$590,000,000

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and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.



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### 6% Bonds

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## Borrowing on Mortgage

*Difference Between Short and Long Term Loans—When to Borrow on Mortgage—By John W. Ward*

**W**HEN it is necessary for a farmer to borrow money which is to be permanently invested in his farm undertaking, the proper course is to obtain a mortgage loan. There was a time when to mortgage the farm or the home was regarded as an admission of failure and the first step towards ruin, but conditions have greatly changed since then. In the present day it is often good business for the farmer to employ outside capital in addition to his own, and it is quite evident that if farmers could not borrow money, the amount of land under cultivation in Canada and the value of crops produced would be only a fraction of what it is.

### Short Loans from Bank

In this department of The Guide last week was an article pointing out that so far as short credits are concerned, it is wise, as far as possible, to obtain all the accommodation that is required from the bank, or, where such exists, from the rural credit society. Loans by banks and rural credit societies, however, are granted for a short period only. They are made with the expectation that they will be repaid out of the proceeds of the next crop or from the sale of livestock or other farm produce which will be available for marketing within a short time. The money which banks lend is the money of their depositors. Depositors have the right to demand their money at any time, and consequently the banks can only make short loans.

### Longer Loans on Mortgage

Money which is required for longer periods must therefore be obtained from another source, and to meet this need there is the mortgage system. Money which is needed for permanent investment and cannot be repaid from the proceeds of a single crop should be borrowed on mortgage. Permanent investments include the purchase of land, the erection of buildings and so forth. In some cases the capital required for breaking a new farm and the purchase of horses and machinery may legitimately be borrowed on mortgage. This would be in cases where the greater part of the capital of the farmer has been expended in the purchase of land to which he has clear title, and further capital is required to make it a producing farm. It is sometimes good business also to obtain a mortgage loan for the purpose of paying off a number of small debts which cannot be met without inconvenience and perhaps a serious crippling of the farmer's operations.

### Loan Must Pay Its Way

In any borrowing, however, whether for short or long terms, the farmer should be very careful to make sure that the additional capital which he proposes to use will be productive, and that its employment will result in an increase in his earnings at least sufficient to pay interest on the loan and to provide for its retirement. When a man borrows money on a mortgage he places himself to a certain extent in the hands of the mortgage company. He undertakes to pay interest regularly on certain days, and to repay the principal at a specified time. He agrees further that if he fails to make these payments promptly his farm may be seized or sold, and he has no right to complain if the mortgage company takes the necessary and legal steps to protect its own interest and secure the return of the money which it has advanced.

### Victory Bonds

The recent decline in the price of Victory bonds has caused a considerable amount of dissatisfaction, particularly among small investors who purchased these securities last fall at 100 cents on the dollar and now find them worth only 93. There are some who go so far as to accuse the government of breach of faith. "We were

told," they say, "that the purchase of Victory bonds was not only a patriotic action but a good investment as well, but now we find our investment has declined in value, and if we wish to sell our bonds we can only do so at a loss." This is true, but it is also true that Victory bonds are still the safest and best investment in the Dominion of Canada. There was no guarantee when Victory bonds were issued that they could be resold at the will of the purchaser at the price at which they were bought. What the government undertook to do was to pay interest half yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, and to repay the principal at the maturity of the bonds. There is absolutely no doubt that this undertaking will be carried out.

### Selling Brought Decline

What has happened is that a large number of people since they bought their bonds have decided to sell them and use the money in other ways. Large quantities of Victory bonds have been thrown on the market and since the demand was not equal to the supply, the price has declined. There is no doubt that but for the fixing of prices by the government in co-operation with the bond dealers, prices would have gone still lower. The person who holds his bonds until maturity, however, can suffer no loss. On the other hand the low prices at which Victory bonds can now be bought give to investors an opportunity to get a bigger return upon their money than has ever before been offered for securities of this class. Whereas a year ago he could get 5½ per cent. for his money by buying Victory bonds, the investor today has the opportunity to make as much as 6½ per cent. on the same security.

### For Permanent Investment

It is generally believed in financial circles that control of Victory bond prices will be discontinued in the near future, and if this occurs it is quite probable that some issues may go even lower than they are at present. Under these circumstances there is a certain element of speculation in buying Victory bonds if they are to be held only temporarily. The man who is going to need his money in six months time will probably do just as well to keep it on deposit at four per cent. For those who are content to leave their money invested for a number of years, however, Victory bonds are one of the best investments available today. There are issues maturing at intervals from 1922 to 1937, and in buying Victory bonds at the present time the wisest course is to select an issue maturing about the time when it is expected that the money will be needed for something else.

Present prices are as follows:

Maturity Date	Price	Yield
1922—	98 and interest,	6.38%
1927—	97 and interest,	6.00%
1937—	98 and interest,	5.68%
1923—	98 and interest,	6.14%
1933—	96½ and interest,	5.88%
1924—	97 and interest,	6.27%
1934—	93 and interest,	6.24%

### Bonds, Stocks and Debentures

What are bonds? What are common stocks? What are preferred stocks? What are debentures?

These are questions that are frequently asked by intending investors, and a clear understanding of the difference between these various forms of security is necessary as a first step towards the selection of the investments most suitable to each one's individual requirements.

As a result of the Victory Loan campaigns, most people are fairly familiar with bonds. The purchase of a bond is

essentially a loan. In the case of Victory Bonds it was a loan to the Dominion government. The provincial governments, cities, towns and municipalities, as well as railway com-

THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each others' experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg Man.



panies and many industrial and financial concerns also issue bonds. Bonds are issued for a fixed term of years, and bear a fixed rate of interest. In buying a bond the investor knows exactly what his income is going to be, and only the insolvency of the government or corporation which issues the bond can occasion the loss of his principal or interest.

#### The Best Security

In the case of government and municipal bonds, the whole resources of the government or municipality, and the property of the taxpayers, forms the security, while industrial bonds are usually secured by mortgage upon valuable property, and in the case of insolvency the bond holders must be paid in full before stockholders can receive anything. Bonds are thus the safest form of investment, and they are usually readily saleable. The interest return is not quite as large as on investments in which there is more risk, but at present prices high-grade bonds can be bought to yield from 6 to 6½ per cent.

Debentures are somewhat similar to bonds, bearing a fixed rate of interest, and being repayable at a fixed date.



#### Wheat Certificates

THIS Bank has special facilities for collecting Wheat Participating Certificates, the initial payment being at the rate of 30 cents per bushel as authorized by the Wheat Board.

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**STANDARD BANK**  
OF CANADA

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits  
\$8,360,537.09.



#### Expand Your Farm

SOMEWHERE, not far from your present holdings, in the Prairie Provinces, there are probably parcels of good raw farm land which the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers at prices as low as \$10.00 to \$25.00 an acre—with seven years to pay.

These fertile lands are usually in Sections 8 and 26 within Townships South of North Branch of Saskatchewan River in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

It might profit you to acquire one or more of these good parcels. Like many other progressive farmers you could extend your present holdings at small cost or provide new land upon which your sons can work out their future prosperity.

Hudson's Bay Company's lands are being sold every day. Early action is advisable.

Write today for FREE book, "Opportunities in Canada's Success Belt" and Map of Lands.

Address—

Land Commissioner, Desk 23  
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY  
WINNIPEG

L.S. 19

**HBC**

They rank ahead of preferred and common stocks, but are not secured by mortgage, the security resting upon the general assets of the company or government. Municipal loans are usually in the form of debentures, being secured by the taxes of the municipality.

#### Preference Stocks

Next in security to bonds and debentures come the preferred stocks of well established industrial and other business enterprises. They are called preferred because they take precedence over common stocks both as to dividends and the security of principal. Many industrial companies have 7 per cent. preferred stock, which means that preferred shareholders must receive 7 per cent. on their stock before the holders of common stock can receive any dividends. If the stock is "cumulative preferred," any deficiency in the dividend one year must be made up in the future before common dividends are paid. Preferred dividends, however, are not guaranteed, and need not be paid if the earnings of the company are insufficient.

#### Common More Speculative

After the preferred come common stocks, on which the dividends depend entirely upon the earnings of the company. They may be nothing or they may be very large. It is the common stock holder who takes the main risks of the business and has the possibility of receiving the large profits. Bond holders and the owners of preference stocks must first be paid, and what is left belongs to the owners of common.

Some of the large corporations have all four classes of security, bonds, debentures, preferred and common stocks, while others have only bonds and common, or preferred and common. Many, including all the Canadian chartered banks, have their entire capitalization in common stock. These are usually the safest common stocks, because the dividends are more certain and less liable to fluctuation. Where bonds and preferred shares come ahead of the common, a comparatively small decline in earnings may stop common dividends altogether.

Summed up, the chief characteristics of the various forms of security available to the public through the stock exchanges may be stated as follows:

Bonds and debentures: A minimum of risk, with a moderate return.

Preferred stocks: A moderate risk and slightly better return.

Common stocks: More risk with the possibility of either large or small returns.

#### A Good Investment

The City of Winnipeg hydro-electric system, which supplies the people of Winnipeg and its suburbs with the cheapest electric light and power on the continent, is an outstanding example of successful public ownership. The increasing demand for the cheap current supplied by the system has necessitated the constant enlargement of the plant, and on several occasions additional capital has been secured by the sale of bonds to big financial interests. Further capital is again required for extensions, but on this occasion the city is giving the small as well as the large investor an opportunity, on very favorable terms, to take part in the financing of the system. This opportunity is offered through the issue of \$1,500,000 worth of bonds, which are being sold direct to the public in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

#### Absolute Security

The bonds bear interest at six per cent., payable half-yearly, and run for 30 years. They are being sold at \$96.63, which makes the interest on the investment six and one-quarter per cent. For a 30-year bond, with the absolute security of the City of Winnipeg behind it, this is an exceptionally good return. By dealing with the public direct instead of selling the bonds wholesale, the city is able to give the investor the benefit of the profit which the financial interests would otherwise have secured, and it is this, combined with the high interest rates at present prevailing, which makes the issue so attractive. Bonds can be obtained from City Light and Power, 55-59 Princess Street, Winnipeg, and may be paid for \$10 down and \$10 a month for each \$100 bond. This is an investment that can be strongly recommended to farmers.

## The Bank For The FARMER



The Bank of Toronto places farm production and crop financing among the first calls upon its resources.

A large number of the branches of this bank are situated in rural sections and in villages and towns which are supported by the farming community. We understand the farmer's requirements and are prepared to assist him.

When your crop is sold this Fall, deposit the proceeds with us and cheque against it. Money paid out of the pocket is hard to account for—a cheque is a receipt.

THE **BANK OF TORONTO**

Capital \$5,000,000

Reserves \$6,793,883

Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent

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## When You Sell the Farm

YOUR earnings must be placed in safe revenue-bearing investments. Experience and sound judgment are necessary in the matter of investments.

Our staff of carefully chosen experienced inspectors combined with the mature judgment of a Directorate made up entirely of successful public spirited Western Canadians, offers its collective experience covering many years of successful investing to farmers contemplating retirement.

Write for special information regarding this department.

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## Leave to Your Family Your Property, Not Your Problems

Make a Will. We act as Executors.

Write or call for our booklets.

**National Trust Company**  
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Capital, \$2,000,000.

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA

### FOR SALE

A modern, irrigated ranch, containing 680 acres, enclosed by seven miles of barb wire fencing, to which may be added 2,200 acres of side-hill grazing leased from the government.

**PRESENT PRODUCTION**—45 acres orchard, yielding an average of 7,000 boxes of apples per annum. In 1919, the crop of hay, timothy and alfalfa was 225 tons.

**FUEL**—Plenty of wood on the property. **TITLE**—Indefeasible, together with water records. One of the chief features of the ranch is the abundant supply of water. There are about four miles of ditches registered, and the property of owner.

**LOCATION**—Situated on the west bank of the Fraser River, 150 miles from Vancouver and three miles from Lytton, this village being situated at the confluence of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers.

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**GENERAL FACILITIES**—The ranch is connected up by telephone and is within easy distance of the post office, schools, stores, churches, etc.

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# United Farmers of Manitoba

## U.F.M. Fall and Winter Contests

**P**LANS have been laid and the details are being worked out for a big educational movement in this province in the form of (1) debating, (2) elocution, and (3) oratory contests under the auspices of the United Farmers, in which it is hoped that several hundreds of our most active and alert members will take part. Local boards are urged to get after their young people, who may be induced to enter and have them decide. The following announcement is preliminary. Full details will be sent to all local secretaries.

### I. DEBATING CONTESTS.

#### 1. Inter-Local—Rules of Entry.

Each local association must send notice of entry to the district secretary and to the Central office, 306, Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, on or before November 15, 1920. It will be the duty of the district board to arrange the district schedule, and to supply the competing teams with a copy of such schedule at least two weeks before the contest in each case.

#### Eligibility.

No local association shall be allowed to enter more than one team, and the defeat of such team will bar any local association from further participation in the contest during the remainder of the current year. Whenever a local association, however, succeeds in winning one or more contests it shall be permissible to change the personnel of the team from time to time if such change is considered advisable by the officers of the local association concerned.

Contestants must be fully paid-up members of the local under the auspices of which they seek to debate for at least one month prior to the date of the contest in each case. Members of a defeated team shall be no longer eligible to take part in any contest during the current year.

#### The District Board Responsible.

The choice of subject for the first round of inter-local debates and the draw for the series shall be undertaken by the district board. These boards should be got together as nearly as possible to November 15th, so that there will be no delay in any district.

The usual method followed in determining the competing teams and place of contest is to have the names of all the teams entered written clearly and distinctly on slips of paper, and to have these slips deposited in a hat or box. The slips then are thoroughly shaken, and while the box is still covered some authorized person is asked to draw two slips. The name of the team on the slip first drawn has choice of debating place, and the visiting team has always choice of sides, so far as the subject to be debated is concerned. This method is followed until all the teams are matched. If the number of teams entered is not an even number the last team drawn is given a pass into the second round. The subject to be debated should be one of public interest, and one that is sure to prove of educational value. It will devolve upon the members of the district board in each case to say whether a different subject will be given for each contest, or whether the one subject chosen shall apply to all.

#### Prizes.

Should the district board deem it wise to do so, prizes may be offered for the winning team in the final debate of the inter-local series in any district.

#### 2. Inter-District—Eligibility.

The local whose team has been adjudged winner of the final debate of the inter-local series in any district shall be eligible to enter the inter-district series. Each district shall report to the secretary of the provincial association the name of the local seeking to be entered, and the names of the team, not later than the 20th of February. The Provincial Executive Responsible.

The choice of subject for inter-local debates and the draw for the series shall be undertaken by the provincial

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executive. The general method of arranging the series will be that indicated for the inter-local series.

#### Prizes.

The winners of the final debate of the inter-district series shall be adjudged victors of the U.F.M. provincial series for the season, and will be awarded as a prize a silver cup, donated by Mr. J. R. Murray, of Winnipeg. This cup will be held for one year by the winners, being again competed for the next season. If, however, any local association succeeds in winning the cup three years in succession it becomes the property of the association.

A set of gold medals will also be awarded the winning team of the provincial series, such medals to become the absolute property of the members of the team.

### II. ELOCUTION CONTESTS.

Wherever candidates from three or more locals are entered the district board shall arrange for a contest in elocution. There are very few locals where there is not at least one good reciter. We want to cultivate the faculty and to induce more of our young people to train themselves along this line.

Any district in which two or more such contests are held with three contestants in each may arrange for a contest of the winners of these contests, and the winner among these shall be eligible for the inter-district contest. Any district in which but one contest is held, with seven or more contestants shall be entitled to enter the winner of that contest for the inter-district contest.

When three or more districts shall have entered contestants the provincial board shall arrange for an inter-district contest to be held at a central point, and the winner of this contest shall be awarded a prize.

A series of selections will be furnished, to which for the sake of uniformity the elocution contests will be confined.

### III. ORATORY CONTESTS.

We have many very good speakers. We need many more, and we need that every citizen should be able to express himself in a gathering of his neighbors.

Whenever candidates from three locals are entered the district board shall arrange for a contest in oratory.

Any district in which two or more such contests are held with three contestants in each, may arrange for a contest of the winners of these contests, and the winner among these shall be eligible for the inter-district contest. Any district in which but one contest is held with seven or more contestants shall be entitled to enter the winner of that contest for the inter-district contest.

When three or more districts shall have entered contestants the provincial board shall arrange for an inter-district contest to be held at some central point, and the winner of this contest shall be awarded a prize.

The following topics are presented as suitable for these series, and the contests will be confined to these:

1. Possibilities of the League of Nations.
2. Universal Disarmament.
3. Canadian History.
4. The Ideal U.F.M. Leader.
5. The Farmers' Movement in the Democratization of Canada.
6. The Coming Reign of the Common People.
7. A Just Dower Law.
8. Woman's Place in the Society of the Future.
9. Injustices of the Tariff.
10. The Tariff as a Cause of Social Unrest.
11. Home, Honey, and Happiness (humorous).
12. Manitoba.
13. Our Duty to the Citizens of Tomorrow.

14. The Problem of Rural Education.
15. The Man Next Door (humorous).
16. Co-operation as a Factor in the Coming Commonwealth.
17. Frances Willard or Mrs. Pankhurst.
18. Lord Stratheona or Lloyd George.
19. Life Among Our New Canadians.
20. Pickles (humorous).
21. Village Gossip.
22. The Experiences of Jiggs.
23. Efficiency in a U.F.M. Local.
24. The Worth of Ideals.
25. Woman's Work.

### Facts for October 25

Alcohol is not a food.

Alcohol is not a medicine; it has no remedial properties.

Alcohol is not a preventative of disease; it renders the system more susceptible to disease.

Alcohol is a poison; the man who takes enough of it "doesn't come back."

Alcohol is a habit-forming drug; it increasingly creates a craving for more.

On grounds of efficiency and economy we put on drastic measures of restriction during the war.

On the same grounds in time of peace we need to prohibit its use as a beverage.

Provincially we have never had the power to deal effectively with it. Now the referendum of October 25 offers us the power. The government says to us: "There is the law. It is already on the statute book of the Dominion. You can have it apply to Manitoba by saying 'Yes' on the ballot on October 25." It is up to us.

### The Local Board and the Vote

Word comes in of splendidly thorough work being done by some of our locals in attending to the registration of voters. In many districts there are scores still unregistered. If our democracy is to mean anything it is up to us to get every name on. The opportunity will pass very soon. Registrars in rural districts are required to complete their lists by the 11th of October. Get in before that if possible. After the lists are posted you may still see the registrar for your division, and by producing evidence of your right have him add your name up to the 16th of October. No one can vote whose name is not on the list. Let no one leave it till it is too late.

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# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Schedule of District Meetings

**D**ISTRICT 3—Tuesday, October 26, at Weyburn. Meeting to open at 10 a.m. Forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions. Executive members present: Messrs. J. A. Maharg and J. B. Musselman. Chairman of meeting, Mr. E. P. St. John, district director.

District 2—Wednesday, October 27, at Verwood. Meeting opens 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, closes 11.30 a.m., Thursday. Executive members present: Messrs. Maharg, C. M. W. Emery and Musselman. Chairman, C. M. W. Emery, district director.

District 15—Friday, October 29, at Shaunavon. Forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions, commencing at 10 a.m. Executive members: Messrs. Maharg, Emery and Musselman. Chairman, Mr. J. P. Robinson, district director.

District 12—Tuesday, November 2, at Prince Albert. Sessions from 10 a.m. all day and evening, and Wednesday forenoon. Executive members: Messrs. J. Evans and Musselman. Chairman, Mr. A. Baynton, district director. This meeting will be followed on Wednesday by a convention of Prince Albert constituency organization N.N.P.

District 5—Tuesday and Wednesday, November 9 and 10, at Wolseley. Sessions all day Tuesday and from 10 a.m. and part of Wednesday. Executive members: Messrs. Orchard and Musselman; and Mr. John Burrill, of the board of directors. Chairman, Mr. John Millar, district director.

District 1—Thursday, November 11, at Moose Jaw. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions, commencing at 10 a.m. Executive members: Messrs. Musselman and Maharg. Chairman, T. M. Morgan, district director.

District 14—Friday, November 12, at Swift Current. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions, commencing 10 a.m. Executive members: Messrs. Orchard and Musselman; and W. R. Holding, of the board of directors. Chairman, Mr. M. McLachlan, district director.

District 7—Tuesday, November 9, at Melville. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions, commencing 10 a.m. Executive members: Messrs. Sales and Hawkes; together with Mr. H. C. Fleming, of the board of directors. Chairman, Mr. Wm. Penny, district director.

District 9—Wednesday and Thursday, November 10 and 11, at Yorkton. Afternoon, evening and morning sessions, commencing 2 p.m. Executive members: Messrs. Sales and Hawkes. Chairman, Mr. Jas. S. Inglis, district director.

District 10—Friday, November 12, at Wadena. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions, commencing 10 a.m. Executive members: Messrs. Sales and Evans. Chairman, Mr. G. A. Hope, district director.

District 13—Tuesday, November 16, at Wilkie. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions, commencing at 10 a.m. Executive members: Messrs. Johnson and Musselman. Chairman, Mr. P. M. McCaffrey, district director.

Districts 6 and 16—Wednesday, November 17, at Saskatoon. Sessions Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening and Thursday forenoon. Executive members: Messrs. Johnson, Musselman and Evans. Chairman, Messrs. H. Marsh and W. T. Hall, district directors.

Districts 4 and 8—Tuesday, November 23, at Regina. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions. Executive members: Messrs. Orchard and Johnson.

## The Liquor Referendum

In view of the approaching Liquor Referendum, which will take place in the province of Saskatchewan on Monday, October 25, the following circular letter has been sent out to the secretaries of the various locals, by the Central secretary, J. B. Musselman:

### A Great Opportunity

"The Liquor Referendum will take place on October 25. The occasion and the decision asked for afford one of the best opportunities possible to demonstrate the true character, the honesty of the motive and the sincerity of the purpose of the Grain Growers' Association.

"No organized body in the province is more fully responsible than the association for the recent enactments of Saskatchewan prohibiting the sale and

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

consumption of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. By unanimous votes year after year its conventions have urged for legislation along these lines. The last convention again declared positively and emphatically for total prohibition, as did also the electors of the province by a vote of four to one.

"Saskatchewan now has laws giving full effect to these demands, but, taking refuge behind a technicality, a minority of the people are able in some measure to defy and defeat the determination of the great majority, as expressed at the polls and thus, not only to continue to pollute many of our weaker citizens and spread ruin amongst many for personal gain, but also to threaten the sacredness of law and order to challenge even the very foundation principle of democracy, namely the right of the majority to govern.

"The approaching referendum is thus essentially a test of strength not so much between those who favor prohibition and those who do not, as between those who stand for the enforcement of law and the decent ordering of society and those who do not.

### Has a Double Duty

"The association then has a double duty towards this referendum. It must do all that it can to roll up a huge majority, first, because of its devotion to law and order and democratic government, and then in all honor it must do so because its own demands have brought about the conditions which make the prohibition of interprovincial trade so imperative. When legislation for which the association has asked has been enacted, it is the duty of every member to do his best to see that it is obeyed. To secure reasonably full obedience to our existing prohibitory law, we imperatively need the control of interprovincial trade of which a big, favorable vote in the referendum will assure, but we need something else equally much, that is, the co-operation of all decent citizens and especially of all Grain Growers to make these laws fully effective. Is it honest to ask for a law the flagrant violation of which we will connive at and for the enforcement of which we will not lend assistance when occasion offers? If then the cause of the organized farmers is to be strong in this province in the future, the association, every member of it, must use all available facilities to secure an overwhelmingly favorable vote on October 25.

"Call a meeting and read this letter. Then appoint your committees and get to work with a will. See that every community is reached. Get out and canvass. Keep the ball rolling.

### Resolution by Executive

"The following resolution contains the message of the Central executive to all our locals on this important matter:

"Whereas the S.G.G.A., at its annual conventions, repeatedly and unanimously has declared in favor of the total abolition by law of the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and at its last convention re-affirmed this attitude, and

"Whereas the electors of Saskatchewan, by an overwhelming majority of four to one, declared themselves of this opinion also, and

"Whereas laws have been passed by the responsible legislature of this province seeking to give effect to this, the expressed wish of the association and the electors, and

"Whereas, under existing regulations of interprovincial trade, the province is not competent to prevent the importation or the re-exportation of liquor and hence is not able to prevent flagrant violation of the purpose and intent of the electors and the law passed to give effect thereto, and

"Whereas the federal government has promised to grant the needed control of interprovincial trade if the electors of the province express a desire for it, and

"Whereas a referendum is to be taken in Saskatchewan on this point on October 25 next:

"Therefore this, the Central execu-

tive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, strongly urges upon all locals everywhere that they diligently and enthusiastically use all available facilities and all the influence of which they are capable to assure an overwhelming majority at the polls in favor of the total prohibition of the importation and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, so that the will of the majority of the electors as previously expressed may be enforced."

### Why a Provincial Platform?

One of the fundamental principles of democracy is the right of free speech and a free press. It is not only society's safety-valve, but it is also civilization's incubator, where new ideas are either hatched out and utilized for the good of all or have revealed their worthlessness.

As the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association stands for the highest form of democracy, it is apropos of the present agitation in the association to give space, therefore, to a condensed reproduction of an article by S. A. Ferrie, of Govan. The writer is "a member of the Grain Growers' Association," and has endeavored to discuss the question with a view to arriving at a just conclusion.

The early portions of the article draws attention to the fact that those who organized the association "did not intend that it should become a political organization," but it became "necessary that the farmers should study political affairs to understand the science of government."

After referring to the failure of the movement to secure "a voice in the control of its fiscal policy," on account of the fact that "the life or death of any measure in federal legislation is arrived at in secret caucus and the constituents are not informed what is said or done in caucus" whereby "the desire of the farmers in regard to fiscal laws received no consideration," the writer draws the inference that "Liberal and Conservative governments were receiving support from the big financial interests and for this obligation they were not to interfere with laws which affected the people of Canada."

### Lesson of 1911 Election

The writer, in reviewing the history of the Reciprocity Election of 1911, indicates some of the lessons to be learned from that event, chief of which is "that an autocracy of wealth, an unseen government, dictated to the premier of our visible government that he dare not put into effect the pledges guaranteed by the platform on which he was elected." The inevitable result was, according to the writer, "As an organization we realized that it was useless to approach either a Liberal or a Conservative government, as far as any change in the fiscal policy of the country was concerned, so we did the only thing possible, formed a political organization, by calling conventions and placing everything in readiness to nominate, finance, and, if possible, elect representatives in sympathy with us and who would be under no obligation except to his constituents."

### Provincial Political Action

Mr. Ferrie then tackles the question of provincial political action in the following strain:

"Among the measures which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association asked from the local legislature was to enact a law to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Resolutions were passed unanimously at the conventions which were placed before the local legislature; when the present act was passed on which there is to be a referendum on October 25. Those who express by the franchise that a measure be enacted to forbid the importation of liquor, place themselves under a solemn moral obligation that they will assist the authorities to enforce such a law. If those who help place a law on the statutes are ready to break it if opportunity affords and defend the transgressors, public opinion is not in favor of such a law, and it will not accomplish its purpose.

"The provincial G.G.A. asked the local legislature to enact other legislation, including co-operative elevators, women's franchise, the Implement Act, the Farm

Continued on Page 39

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## United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the  
Secretary, H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

### 1920 Fall Drive

**T**HE Central political committee, Messrs. Greenfield, Sears, and Gaetz, have now made definite plans for staging a membership drive to cover the whole province the first week in November. Manitoba and Saskatchewan have completed arrangements for a similar drive for exactly the same time. Therefore this drive will extend throughout the three prairie provinces during the first week of November.

The object throughout the drive in each province will be the same—to collect the sum of \$6 from every farmer in the province, and to make every farmer and farm woman, farmer's son and farmer's daughter a member of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and political members in good standing, and to place The Grain Growers' Guide, our official organ, in every farm home. The plan is to divide the \$6 as follows: \$2 for regular U.F.A. membership, \$1 for political membership, \$2 subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide, and \$1 to go into a central organization fund, out of which all expenses of the drive will be paid. The Guide will also allow 75 cents on each subscription, which will also go to the central organization fund. This drive is to be self-supporting. It is to be paid for entirely out of the proceeds of the drive, but it is planned that the local District Political Association and Central will each receive \$1 net from the membership subscription.

This is a critical moment in the history of our organization. Last year the decision to take political action and the large district conventions in every constituency aroused great enthusiasm. Ten thousand new members were added to our organization. This enthusiasm naturally has not remained at boiling point, since there is no election immediately in sight. It is imperative, however, that we not only keep our organization at full strength, but that we bend every energy to make the U.F.A. 100 per cent. strong in every district. All the forces of reaction and special privilege are arrayed against us, with determination and with resources greater than ever before, to smash this farmers' movement. The premier of Canada, Hon. Arthur Meighen, has publicly denounced Hon. T. A. Crerar and H. W. Wood as leaders of the wreckers of Canada. That cry and the old "loyalty cry" and every other political subterfuge will be used against us. Some people will believe what they are told. It is imperative that every farmer and farm woman be got into the organization, where they can learn at first hand what the organization stands for. Only then will they be proof against the insidious influences which will be brought to bear.

This is the biggest united co-operative effort to enlist every farmer and farm woman in the farmers' movement that has ever been attempted. It should yield big returns. A similar drive put on in Manitoba for ten days last March yielded \$49,507.85; while the Liberty drive in Saskatchewan, put on in October, 1919, and planned for one day only, yielded \$82,456.60. There is no question that results can be obtained in every constituency and every district. With the crop conditions as they are in Alberta this year, and with the efficient machinery of our district organizations, the prospects for such a drive are splendid. It ought to be easily possible to reach the objective of fifty thousand members for the U.F.A. for 1920. The committee want also to enlist every member of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. as an active member of the political association, and to add fifteen thousand new subscribers to The Grain Growers' Guide. They believe it can be done.

### Secretaries' Conference

The secretaries' conference will be held this year in Calgary, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 23 and 24. In previous years two meetings have been held, one in Edmonton and one in Calgary, but this year all the secretaries are being asked to come to Calgary on the dates mentioned.

This is the week of the Calgary Winter Fat Stock Show, when reduced railway fares (single fare and one-third) are available from all points in the province to Calgary. Secretaries should be sure to ask for excursion tickets when booking.

This promises to be a notable farmers' week in Calgary, as the annual meeting of the shareholders of the United Grain Growers, Limited, for the three prairie provinces will be held on Thursday and Friday, November 25 and 26. No doubt many of our secretaries will also be delegates to the shareholders' meeting of the United Grain Growers, and can thus attend both meetings at the same time. Any of our secretaries or delegates to the secretaries' convention who are not also delegates to the U.G.G. annual meeting would be welcome as visitors and thus have an opportunity to learn at first hand something about the workings of the big farmers' company. Every local should make a real effort to have its secretary attend this conference, as the benefits will amply repay for the small expenditure involved.

As in previous years, one day will be devoted to the discussion of the educational problems of our organization, and the second day to co-operative trading problems.

Delegates to the U.G.G. annual meeting will have their travelling expenses paid in full, and the United Grain Growers will assist in defraying the travelling expenses of the secretaries who are not delegates to the annual meeting. Travelling expenses will be pooled, and no delegate will be asked to pay more than \$7.50, but all delegates will pay that amount, no more, no less.

### Fall Program

Springvale U.F.A. have prepared the following program for their fall and early winter meetings:

September 3—Dance. September 17—Social and business meeting; talk on Spiritualism. October 1—Dance. October 15—Fowl supper and entertainment; talk by R. L. Gaetz, The Educational System of Denmark. November 5—Dance. November 19—Appoint delegates to the district convention; talk by Mr. Cameron, Five Years in China. December 3—Dance. December 17—Annual meeting, election of officers, receiving reports from district convention, and appointing delegates to annual convention. January 1—New year's dance. January 15—Debate: Resolved, That farming With Tractor is More Efficient Than Horse Power. Affirmative: R. Warner, Mrs. Code, Miss Pengelly. Negative: C. Bawtinheimer, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Warren.

### Red Deer Conventions

Delegates from U.F.A. locals in Red Deer constituency will meet November 30 and December 1 in Red Deer. Regular U.F.A. business, particularly resolutions to be forwarded to the big annual convention in January, will be considered the first day; following this the convention of the Red Deer Political Association will be held.

### Business Expansion

Bear Lake local has found the organization of the U.F.W.A. has made a big improvement in the attendance at their meetings. F. J. Ratigan, the secretary, says:—"At our last meeting the women met with the men and served lunch, after which we had a little music and singing, which all enjoyed. We have just purchased a piano for our hall. Our co-operative store is still doing a flourishing business, 20 feet more having been added to it for warehouse room. Harvesting is about finished here, and our crop is very good."

### University Extension Work

Central office has on hand copies of a bulletin issued by the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, explaining how to get the travelling lectures, travelling libraries, and moving



picture slides and films issued by the university. It also includes a list of subjects for debates, for which the university is in a position to furnish material.

Rosedale local was organized lately by J. E. Shinnars, of Peace River. The president is J. Spencer and the secretary T. W. Whillans.

### Rural Education

#### Instalment Two.

Western Canada is essentially rural. From Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains the country is one large farming community, with towns, cities and villages more or less sparsely sprinkled amongst the fields. The population in a literal sense is a rural-minded people, all dependent upon the farm, ranch and dairy. In towns and villages every business man makes his living (and some a good deal more) directly off the farmer, and the same is true of a large majority of the city populations. The cities are essentially clearing houses for the products of the farm and the equipment requisite to raising, transporting and finishing those products. When one farmer fails financially through frost, hail, drought, or bad business not even his own community feels the shock. But when a whole district is struck by a calamity such as has overtaken the southern portion of Alberta and Saskatchewan the last three years, not only the whole of Western Canada and Eastern Canada suffer, but the shock is felt clear across the ocean in England, Ireland, Scotland and all of Europe. When people who have the money are obliged to pay big prices for the products of the farm and those who have not the money are obliged to tighten up their belts and carry on as best they can; then it is that they realize how utterly dependent they are upon the farmer. Agriculture then is the basic industry of the West. The population of an agricultural country such as this, must be, is decidedly cosmopolitan. A cosmopolitan population cannot continue amicable except as a democracy, and a democracy to be successful must be intelligent.

To educate a rural democracy to the highest state of efficiency and proficiency along the lines which furnish the bulk of local industry should be the objective of the system of education in vogue. The principal business of the early and medieval civilization was war and conquest. The masses were educated to be soldiers. Their education consisted of military training. All else was foreign to them. There were, apart from the mass, wise and learned men, versed in art and science. But they were few and their very occupation of seeking knowledge drew them away from the common herd. But as industry and commerce became more and more varied and expanded until it encircled the world, the necessity of educating the mass to efficiently carry on the basic industry of their particular locality became more apparent. Thus we see industrial centres evolving mechanics, master mechanics, financiers and captains of industry. Academic centres supply us with expert professional men and women and a very small percentage of expert agriculturists. But the great majority in this new western country grow to maturity uneducated even in the rudiments of the industry which is the basis, the foundation and source of all western commerce. The science of agriculture which should be part of the very nature of every rural citizen is lacking. The greatness of the West will ultimately be determined by the type of education found in the rural districts.

The question now arises, "Is the present system of education meeting the needs of the rural people?" The effectiveness of a system of education can best be judged by how fully it is used by the people. In Saskatchewan in 1916 there were 165,000 children of school age and 35,700 were out of school. The figures for Alberta are not available but the cases are parallel. Nearly one-fifth of Saskatchewan's school population was out of school. Of the number in school 8.9 per cent. were ahead of their grades; 22.2 per cent. were in the grades where they normally belonged; 68.9 per cent. were one or more years behind their grades. This goes to show that the present curriculum is more suited to the exceptional

than to the average child and that too large a percentage is out of school altogether.

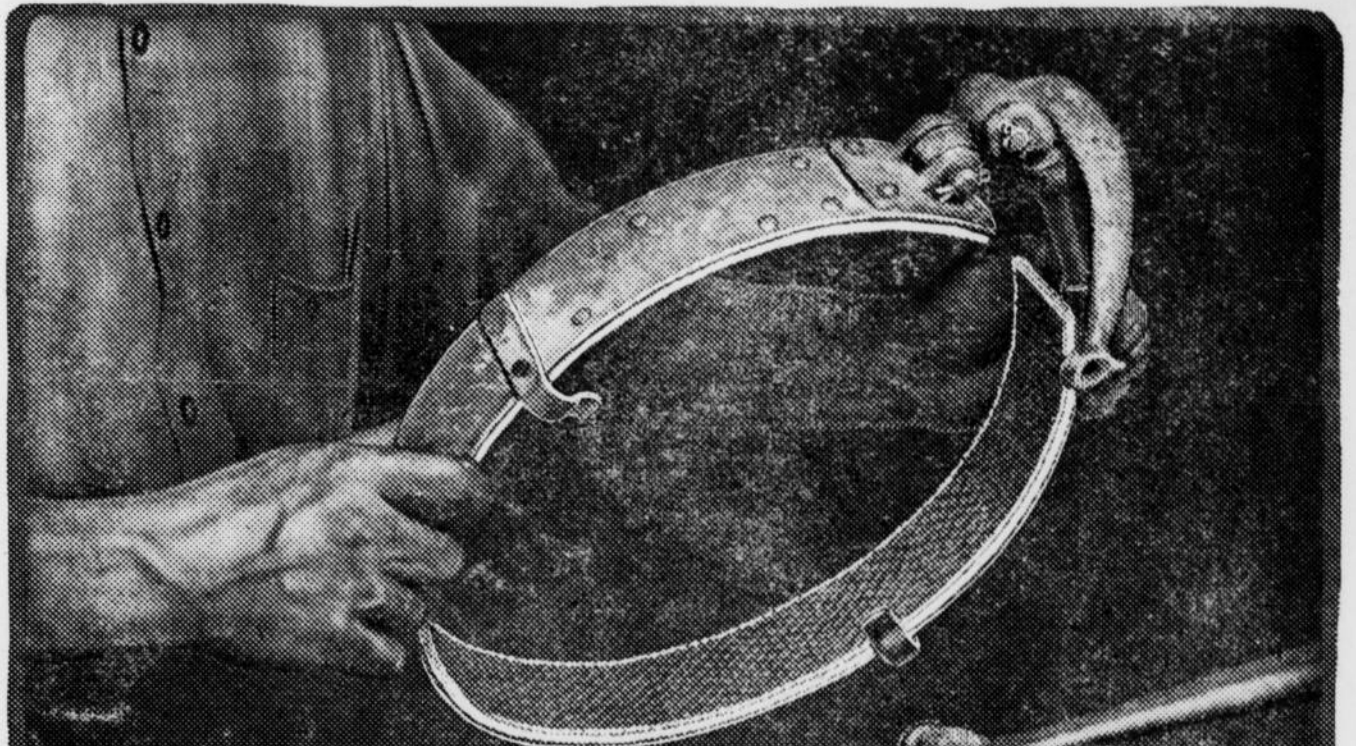
The organization and administration of the present school system are largely to blame for this state of affairs. With the small rural district as the unit of organization, there is great difficulty in securing competent men and women to act as trustees. It is very often the case that scarcely a quorum can be mustered together for the annual meeting in some districts. While some trustees may even be enthusiastic over school affairs, their efforts are often misdirected through lack of experience and thorough knowledge of objects of education. By hiring the lowest priced teacher to save money for the district, the pupils' whole future may be hampered because the teacher cannot coach them through their grades before they are obliged to leave school. This illustrates the fallacy of having such a large body of men direct the local govern-

ment of our schools. In the matter of taxation, a wealthy district may have a small school attendance and by reason of that fact be able to secure a cheap teacher who will prove efficient enough, while the adjacent district with a large attendance must pay higher salary, supply more equipment and not be so wealthy as the other. The more wealthy districts will have to impose only a light tax to meet the needs, while the poorer, overcrowded district must tax to the limit. Here we see the inequality of taxation for the same returns. Or if there is any difference the odds are against the district paying the higher rate owing to crowding of room and also teachers' time, consequently poorer returns.

There is no such thing as supervision of rural schools today. Some 35 inspectors find it incumbent upon them to visit some 4,000 schools once or twice a year and are to be congratulated on the number they actually do visit. But neces-

sarily some schools never see an inspector from one year's end to the other, and, farther, inspection is not supervision. Most rural schools are under the guidance of girls scarcely out of their "teens," who have had little or no professional training themselves. When difficulties arise, as they have a habit of doing, there is no one within reach to consult, in the majority of cases. These teachers need the frequent, periodical help and encouragement of a sympathetic and efficient superintendent. There are other changes needed in the administrative phase of the school, but these should suffice to show the need of attention to these matters. While the organization may be faulty and the curriculum need revision, the greatest need of all is for a secondary education of an agricultural type.

(This is the second instalment of an article by R. H. McDonald, Trochu. The final instalment will appear next week.)



# Your Brakes

consider how much depends upon them

Safety, property and life depend upon the brakes of any automobile. Thus the careful motorist is particular about his brake lining. He takes no chances. He avoids ordinary lining and passes up unknown brands. He buys lining that he knows will meet any emergency.

Raybestos is the original asbestos brake lining. It is especially treated to withstand WEAR. It is guaranteed to WEAR one year. Complete control in traffic or on the hills follows when *your* brakes are equipped with Raybestos. Avoid substitutes. Look for the Silver Edge.

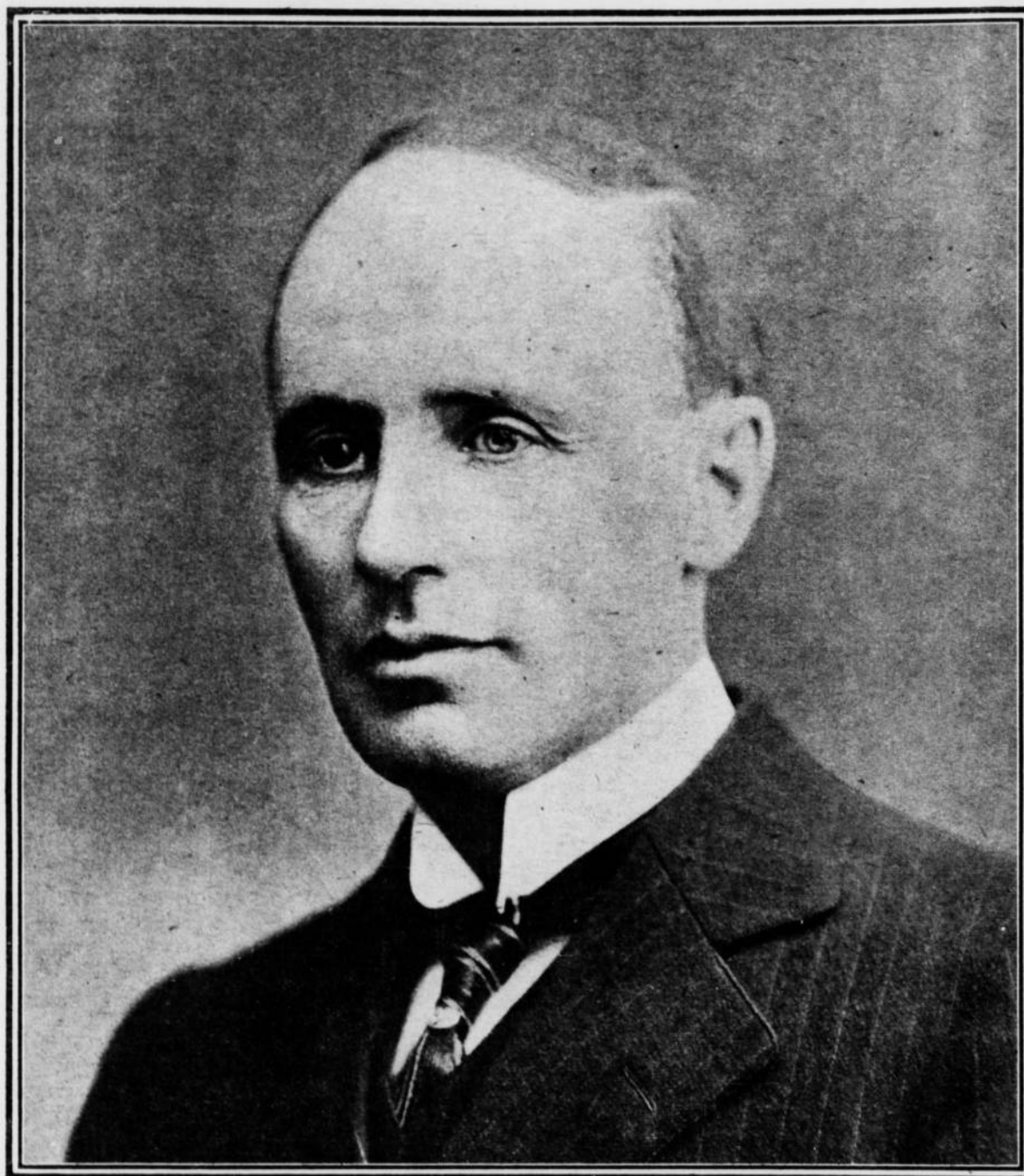
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THE CANADIAN RAYBESTOS CO. Ltd.  
Peterborough Ontario







### HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Premier of Canada—adept in the Arts of Language and the Guile of Words.

Mr. Meighen is the greatest individual "unit" in the new Liberal and Conservative party, which fully expects to stampede the voting public of the Dominion, at the next Federal election, with the one word catch-cry "UNITY."

Mr. Meighen is an elocutionist of unusual ability and with the telling effect of a master in the use of words labels the supporters of the "Farmers' Platform" as the "Free Trade Party" and, by implication, places the Hon. T. A. Crerar, H. W. Wood, Pres. of the U.F.A., John A. Maharg, Pres. of the S.G.G.A., and J. L. Brown, Pres. of the U.F.M.—men who for near a score of years have fought for a "square deal" for the farmers of the West—in the same class with Lenine and Trotzky of the Russian Soviet regime.



Mr. Meighen, in his recent speeches, has sought to enlighten the people of Eastern Canada as to the meaning of the farmers' movement in the West. The following are excerpts from his addresses and refer to the organized farmers:

*"The plain duty of the hour is to resolve that we will have none of the nostrums of the political theorist and agitators."*

*"The public mind is confused with a veritable babel of uninformed tongues."*

*"Thousands of people are mentally chasing rainbows, striving for the unattainable."*

*"Dangerous doctrines taught by dangerous men, enemies of the state, poison and pollute the air."*

*"But does anyone in front of me think that the strongest group among our foes and the strongest by far is not the free trader, the tariff destroyer, joined unfortunately and unnaturally to the free wrecker who wants everything else destroyed as well."*

Thus—says Mr. Meighen of the organized farmers.

Plainly Mr. Meighen is attempting to scare the public into keeping him at the head of the administration in Canada by making it, the public, believe that all who differ in opinion are "wreckers," "destructionists," "enemies of the state."

Mr. Meighen is supported by a group of men who, less than a year ago, devised and adopted a plan of "clubbing the press," by which they intended through cancelling advertising to destroy every paper in the Dominion which dared to differ with them in opinion.

One cannot safely differ in opinion from Mr. Meighen and talk about it. A paper cannot safely differ from some of his "highly-protected-big-interest" supporters and write about it—but, all this notwithstanding, the "organized farmers" are still on the job. "The Guide" continues, still, to wage its uncompromising warfare on "special privilege"—and

During the first week in November, 1920—in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—the associations will make

### **A Joint Organization Drive**

On the same day, with the same objective, for the same purpose the three great farmers' associations will be in the field.

The response to this united effort will be the answer to "Special Privilege" in the Dominion of Canada and to Mr. Meighen, who has all but branded—in Eastern Canada—the organized farmers as Bolsheviks and their officials "wreckers" and "destructionists."

There is work for **YOU** to do—**YOU** will be called upon.

**BE READY.**





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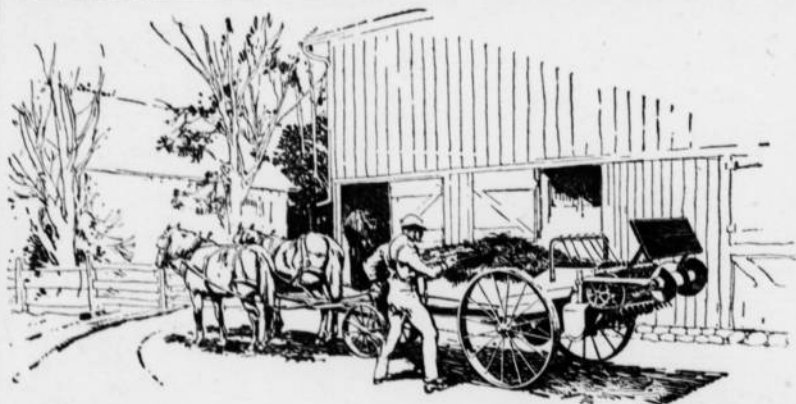
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"Sky-Cannon" on the Ranch of Frank Collicut, Crossfield, Alberta  
These newly-erected silos have been filled with sunflowers this year.

## Fall Cultivation in Saskatchewan

*Its Chief Purpose is Weed Control—By Prof. L. E. Kirk*

**T**HE chief purpose of fall cultivation is to control weeds. By the term weeds in this article are meant all unwelcome plants, including the native grasses and volunteer plants of the cultivated crops. If this fact were thoroughly understood it would enable some men to do their fall plowing and use their cultivators to better purpose. There are other advantages that naturally follow, but they are secondary. The chief purpose is weed control.

In certain areas of Western Canada the rainfall is sufficient to permit the growing of a succession of crops with only an occasional fallow year, possibly every fourth, fifth or sixth season. Under these circumstances fall plowing is an annual operation. With no inter-tilled crop or summerfallow to clean the land, fall plowing is necessary to destroy a crop of weeds that usually start after harvest.

### The Abuse of Stubble Burning

Over the larger areas, however, where it is customary to fallow every third year on account of restricted precipitation the fallow cleans the land, the stubble is much less in evidence and fall plowing for the second crop is not such a necessary operation. This has led to the common practice of burning the stubble in the spring and seeding either with or without disking, or if the stubble is too short for burning, simply "stubble in" the grain.

While the loss of organic matter due to burning stubble is a serious matter in the long run and burning should be avoided if possible, carefully conducted experiments have proven that these apparently slipshod ways of putting in a crop have under many circumstances justified themselves as temporary methods. That is to say, when the land is free from biennial weeds and creeping rooted plants, the increased yield due to fall plowing has scarcely paid for the labor. But failing to recognize the fact that only clean land produced these results too many farmers neglected to plow land that needed it badly and continued to sow their second crop on grassy stubble and stubble infested with biennials and winter annuals.

A biennial is a plant that requires two years to produce seed. The first year it usually grows a rosette of leaves and establishes a strong root system for the second year. Two noxious weeds of this kind are tansy mustard and blue burr. Winter annuals are annual weeds that germinate in the fall of the year, remain green all winter and continue their growth in the spring from where they left off the fall before. Typical examples of these are stinkweed, tumbling mustard, ball mustard and shepherds' purse. It is evident that for practical purposes of control both kinds must be treated the same. It may be noted that winter rye and sweet clover are also biennials and volunteer plants are best controlled by fall cultivation.

### Biennials Favored by Drought

It is very noticeable that the growth of biennial weeds has flourished during the recent dry years. This is due to the fact that their strong root systems which were produced the previous fall gave them an unfair advantage in competition with the grain in the spring, and the more so when the crop was held back by drought. Their prevalence is also an evidence of insufficient fall cultivation.

Grassy land has been a far too frequent cause of lowered yields. While

weeds multiply in dry years, creeping rooted grass, chiefly western wheat grass, sometimes called western quack, flourishes best in years of ample rainfall.

The practice of taking two crops after breaking without backsetting or fall plowing has done much to give the grass a start. If a third crop is taken, as sometimes happens, the grass is well established. With a certain sense of pity for the land, a thorough summer-fallowing is prescribed. Unfortunately the more efficiently the moisture is conserved by the fallow the more vigorous the creeping roots of the grass become. Fall plowing is a much better method of treating grassy stubble than summer-fallowing.

As far as the control of annual weeds are concerned the chief function of fall cultivation is to get the weed seeds started in the fall, so that the seedlings will be destroyed by frost.

### Chief Purpose of Fall Cultivation

To sum up then, the chief purpose of fall cultivation is to control weeds:

(1) Grassy stubble should always be plowed. This is a rule well worth remembering.

(2) Biennial weeds can best be controlled by fall or spring plowing. Disking will kill the young plants only if the discs are sharp and the soil firm. Thorough cultivation of the fallow late in the fall with a duckfoot cultivator will kill most of the winter annuals and biennial weeds that have started. It should be remembered that late fall cultivation is essential whether early cultivation has been given or not.

(3) Double disking or plowing shallow early in the fall so as to encourage germination and subsequent death by freezing is a good way to get rid of large numbers of annual weeds.

If it be asked whether spring or fall plowing is best, the answer is to do it as soon as you can and when it will turn over the best. Plowing that is done in the fall is ready for crop, and since the spring season is very short it is usually best to get as much done in the fall as possible. It is better, however, to leave it until spring rather than plow the land in a dry, lumpy condition. Land is best plowed when it plows best.

### Measuring Grain in Bin

Q.—Will you kindly tell me how to measure grain in bins or granaries. I have a small threshing outfit with just the elevator on it, and my neighbor wishes me to do his threshing, and I do not know how to figure the number of bushels from the size of the bin.—A. S. H., Sask.

A.—One of the simplest rules and one that is accurate enough for your purpose is as follows: Find the cubical contents of the bulk of grain in cubic feet. Multiply by 25 and divide by 32. The result is approximately the number of bushels. The error amounts to less than one bushel in 400.

The explanation of this rule is that a bushel contains 32 quarts, while a cubic foot contains approximately 25 quarts. Taking 25-32nds of the cubical contents of the grain, therefore, gives you approximately the contents in bushels.

If you wish to be perfectly accurate, the number of bushels is estimated in this way. The imperial gallon, which is the legal gallon in Canada, contains 277.274 cubic inches. As there are eight gallons in a bushel, a bushel will contain 2,218.192 cubic inches. By multiplying the cubical contents by 1,728, the number of cubic inches in a cubic foot, and dividing by 2,218.192, the



## Where Mixed Farming Pays

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number of cubic inches in a bushel, the result will be the bushels in the granary. These rules apply to measurement only and not to weight.

Several requests for information in measuring grain in bins and granaries have been received recently by The Guide. The answer to the enquiry of A. S. H., applies to all these requests.

### Advantages of Fall Plowing

The advantage of fall over spring plowing at Fargo, N.D., in the Red River Valley, almost directly south of Winnipeg, is discussed in a bulletin by Prof. Walster, agronomist at the N.D. Experimental Station. He says:

"The ideal seed-bed is mellow, yet firm. Mellowness can only be secured by bringing about a fine granular or crumbly structure. On heavy soils, such as the clays, clay loams and silty clays of the Red River Valley, and other heavy soils, this crumbly structure can only be developed by fall plowing. On account of the high water-holding power of these heavy soils, they are so wet in the spring that spring plowing invariably produces a cloddy condition rather than the desirably crumbly state.

"When the Fargo clay, a heavy, black clay, high in organic matter, is plowed in the fall, it usually turns over in large, coarse lumps. If the soil is just at the right moisture content, the properly-constructed moldboard will provide enough shearing action so as to cause some pulverizing of the soil. But, as a rule, plowing must be done when time and labor are available, and that means putting the plow into the field even before the last shock has been removed from the stubble.

"How then, are these large lumps to be reduced to fine crumbs? Nature steps in at this point, and then the freezing and thawing, and alternate wetting and drying of the winter and spring reduce the gumbo clods to a fine, crumbly, mellow seed-bed.

"In order to really prove that fall-plowed land contains more fine crumbs and less clods than spring-plowed land, the writer made a mechanical separation of the various sizes of soil crumbs and clods from two adjoining plots of land (Fargo clay), one fall plowed, the other plowed fairly late in the spring. The results of this analysis follow:

	Fall Plowed per cent.	Spring Plowed per cent.
Clods larger than .25 inch in diameter .....	0.0	55.8
Clods ranging from .25 to .131 inch in diameter .....	12.6	16.0
Crumbs .131 inch to .055 inch in diameter .....	15.7	12.2
Crumbs .055 inch in diameter and smaller .....	71.7	16.0

"It is easy to see that no amount of packing of soil containing so many coarse lumps as the spring plowed land could ever bring about the desired closeness of contact between seed and soil."

### Advantages Summarized.

The advantages of fall plowing for the heavy soils of the Red River Valley are thus summed up by Professor Walster:

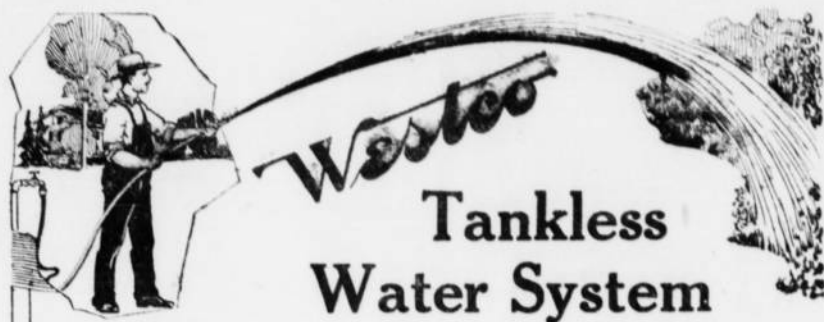
"1. Increased Yields on Heavy Soils—As an average of eight years' trials on the Fargo clay at the Central Experimental Station at Fargo, during the period of 1892 to 1899, spring wheat, yielded 18.2 bushels on fall-plowed land and 16.4 bushels on spring-plowed land. In another five-year trial, 1897 to 1901 inclusive, fall-plowed land yielded 19.5 bushels and spring-plowed land 17.3 bushels. In these experiments both fall plowed and spring plowed were seeded at the same time, thus putting the fall plowing at a disadvantage. Under ordinary farm practice, fall-plowed land can always be seeded earlier than spring-plowed land.

"2. Fall plowing checks the growth of weeds on all soils.

"3. Grasshopper eggs and eggs of other soil-inhabiting insect pests are exposed to the weather and thus destroyed. In the grasshopper-infested areas a strong effort should be made to increase the area of fall-plowed land, even at the risk of slight damage caused by the blowing or drifting of such lands after plowing.

"4. Fall plowing ensures early seeding, and this in turn enables the early-maturing varieties of wheat to escape the ravages of stem rust to a considerable extent.

"5. The seed-bed is prepared with less labor, especially in heavy soils, for nature helps pack and pulverize. When,



## Westco Tankless Water System

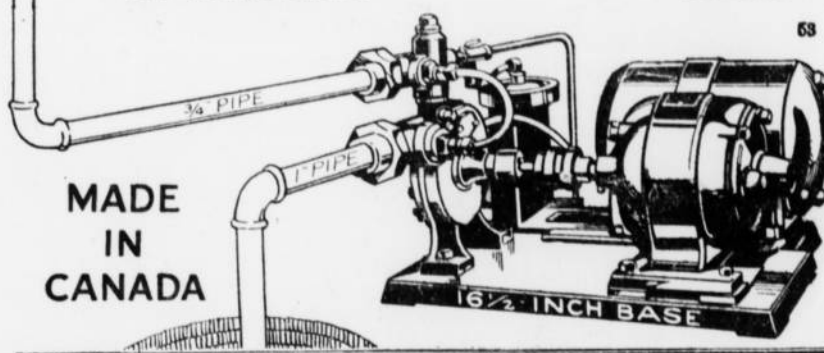
will help you to beautify the surroundings of your home. It will provide running water to wherever you choose to lay the pipes—the garden, the kitchen, the bathroom, the barn, etc.

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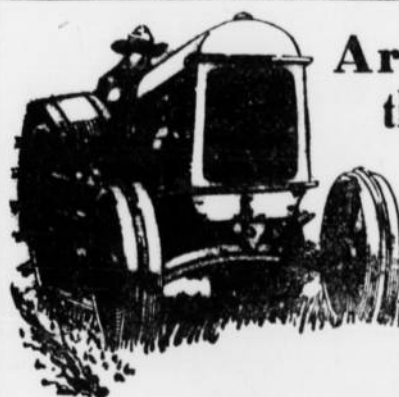
It requires no storage tank; has no valves, no belt, no gears; is self-lubricating, vibrationless, noiseless. Write to-night for particulars.

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(Be sure to give make of auto, tractor or motor boat, or game will not be sent.)

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In three grades—Imperial Polarine (*light medium body*), Imperial Polarine Heavy (*medium heavy body*), Imperial Polarine A (*extra heavy body*). For correct transmission and differential lubrication, use Imperial Polarine Oils and Greases.

Sold by reliable dealers everywhere in one and four gallon sealed cans, half-barrels and barrels, also in 12½ gallon steel drums.

See the Imperial Polarine Chart of Recommendations, which is on display wherever Imperial Polarine is sold, and learn the right grade recommended for your car and truck. Imperial Farm Lubricants provide adequate lubrication for all farm machinery.

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however, fall-plowed lands are too loosely granulated in the spring, as is frequently the case, the packer should be used to firm the seed bed.

"6. Fall plowing puts the labor of plowing at a time when labor can be utilized to best advantage. The time for soil preparation in the spring is too short to be spent in plowing.

"7. Fall plowing, particularly where the soil is left rough, helps hold the snow and makes the field more receptive of early spring rains."

### Club Wheat

Q.—Kindly identify enclosed heads of wheat. I found them in a field of Marquis, the seed of which I purchased last spring. Does the specimen belong to a variety of economic importance?—W. E. F. Man.

A.—The specimens belong to a type of wheat known as "Club," of which there are a number of varieties. This type derives its name from the short, compact head. The variety is Red Chaff Club. This variety and others of this group are grown quite extensively in the states of Washington and California. This is probably due to the fact that this type has a more or less persistent chaff which does not let the grains shatter and thus makes it a crop well adapted to ripen standing and be harvested with the combined header and thrasher. Some of this variety has been introduced into Southern Alberta. In 1917 a large amount of seed was purchased by Manitoba farmers from that section and some of this type came to this province in a mixture with Marquis. —Prof. T. J. Harrison.

### Circular on the Saw-Fly

A timely circular on the western wheat-stem saw-fly has been written by A. V. Michener, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and is now available. It is well known that the ravages of this insect have been very widespread during the past season. Farmers would be well advised to make themselves familiar with the injuries of this and other insect pests, for there is no doubt that special measures to combat them will have to be included in the average farm practice or great loss will occur. The circular states that in one field an actual count made in August last showed that 55 per cent. of the wheat stems were infected by the saw-fly.

Two methods of control are suggested by Mr. Michener. The first is crop rotation. Of the grain crops only wheat, rye and barley are attacked, and as the fly is not strong on the wing it will not move far in search of its host plants. The other is deep plowing of the stubble between the first week of August and the following May, with special care to bury the stubble, so that it will not be dragged to the surface during cultivation. When the stubble, in which the larvae live over winter, is buried six inches deep and the surface packed, the insect, which is small and frail, is unable to work itself to the surface after emerging from the larval state the following June.

### Kernels

Observations on 13 field lots of corn that were grown last year in Saskatchewan at different points showed six failures and seven successful crops. The best yields of corn were in the districts where small grains were a failure. The failures were due to the growth of weeds and to the use of poor seed.

An annual sweet clover bearing a white flower has been discovered at the Iowa Experimental Station. It promises well as a green manure crop, as it is estimated that it will add as much nitrogen to the soil in one year as an application of eight tons of manure.

Carrots and beets keep better if a little dry sand is put over them. It prevents drying out.

Hang cabbage in a cool cellar. They may sometimes be wrapped in paper and laid on shelves in a cool cellar.

A properly worked out rotation is one of the easiest ways of controlling weeds.

Sunflowers can be used as roughage only after they have been made into silage.

Impure seed is the most common source of infection with new weeds.

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34x4 1/2	12.75	3.20	36x4 1/2	13.10	3.40	38x4 1/2	13.40	3.50	40x4 1/2	14.25	3.70
36x5	15.50	4.25	38x5	16.00	4.60						

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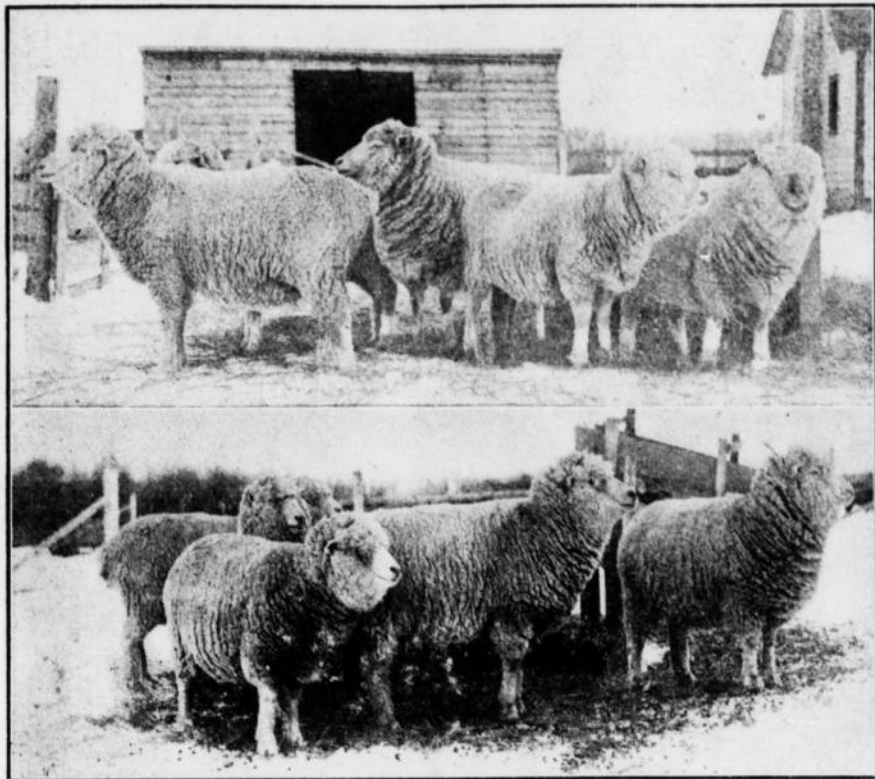
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Two of the Groups in the Alberta University Feeding Trials

Above: Group fed green oat sheaves, which proved the most unsatisfactory single feed in the experiment.  
Below: Group fed alfalfa hay, which, apart from price, was demonstrated to be best roughage in every respect.

## Wintering Breeding Ewes

*The Results of a New Alberta Experiment to Determine the Most Satisfactory Roughages for Winter Feeding*

**H**OW can I winter the ewe flock most economically and satisfactorily? This is a question which presents itself yearly to western sheep owners, and the practical man's answer must be limited to the rather restricted list of feeds grown in the country. Prof. Dowell's success as an experimenter is due to his ability to look at problems of this kind through the eyes of the man who pays the bills and harvests the lamb crop, and in a recent feeding trial at Edmonton, conducted with the assistance of G. L. Flack, this question has received a very complete and intelligent answer, which it is hoped will be confirmed by the continuance of the experiment through another year. The high price of grain and the ease with which forage is grown in large sections of the West, emphasize more than ever before the need of economy in grain feeding and the dependence of the livestock industry upon a roughage which satisfies the demands of nutrition when used alone. In consequence, the Edmonton experiment was conducted with a view of establishing the relative value of alfalfa, timothy, prairie hay, green oat hay and oat straw, all standard prairie products.

Plans for this work were laid early enough in 1919 so that 50 three-year-old grade Merino ewes could be purchased in the spring and records kept of the clip of each individual animal. From the time of purchase till the time of breeding, approximately six months, all ewes received the same ration and treatment. All ewes were then flushed with grain just before breeding to ensure settling, and then they were divided into 10 uniform lots, each lot receiving one of the following rations:

1. Alfalfa.
2. Timothy.
3. Prairie hay.
4. Oat green feed hay.
5. Oat straw and whole oats.
6. Prairie hay and green oat hay.
8. Prairie hay and whole oats.
9. Oat straw and turnips.
10. Oat straw and alfalfa.

Lot No. 7 received the same ration as No. 8 and therefore does not belong in the experiment proper. The special reason for this was that one received water to drink and the other licked snow. The comparison furnishes some valuable information on the side. It was intended that lot No. 5 be carried on oat straw, but it was found that this roughage by itself is not sufficient for pregnant ewes and grain had to be added.

In order that the breed of ram used

should not influence the result, one ewe in each lot was bred to a Suffolk, one to a Leicester, one to an Oxford and the remaining two of each lot to a Hampshire ram, pure-bred rams being used in each case. During the course of the experiment all lots had the same housing facilities. A runway, 300 feet by 30 feet, with shelter at one end and feed racks at the other, ensured approximately the same exercise in each case. Every effort was made to remove outside influences which might affect the result so that the findings should represent a true comparison of forage values.

The first record kept was the weight of the 1919 wool clip. All ewes were weighed at breeding time and every seventh day thereafter throughout pregnancy. The last weights of the ewes were taken the day preceding that on which the lambing was expected, and again eight hours after lambing. Lambs were weighed when dry, their condition noted and subsequent growth observed. Finally the 1920 wool clip of the ewes compared with that of the previous year.

### Alfalfa Supreme

Leaving out the question of cost, the lot wintered on alfalfa hay easily ranked first. These ewes were in excellent condition at the time of lambing. The lambs were 100 per cent. strong and were the heaviest in the test. The ewes themselves showed a greater gain in weight of fleece than any other lots. The cost of feeding for the 145-day period was \$7.57 each, with alfalfa valued at \$25 per ton.

Results with timothy hay will be somewhat of a surprise to many sheep men, for this roughage has been generally regarded as unsuitable for sheep at all times, and particularly so for breeding ewes. In this case the ewes came through a little thin in flesh, but quite thrifty, having lost 12 pounds in the 145-day period. The lambs were strong and well up in weight. The gains in fleece over the previous year were moderate. In making this comparison it should be remembered that both alfalfa and timothy were of the best quality. This was not true of some of the other roughages. The prairie hay contained considerable old dead grass, and would be called fair to poor in quality.

The prairie hay lot did not prove as satisfactory as was expected. They made a disappointing loss in weight of 22 pounds per head. The lambs were the lightest in the test, averaging 7.01 pounds each, but came strong and active. The gain in fleece over the previous year is also very slight. The feed cost was \$4.41 per ewe, which was rela-

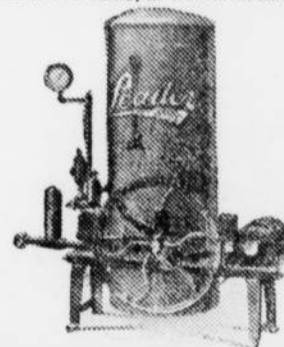


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tively low. The prairie hay was valued at \$16 per ton, whereas the good quality timothy hay was obtained at \$20 a ton.

### Poor Showing on Green Feed

According to Professor Dowell, the lot fed on oat sheaves, cut in the dough stage, made the most unsatisfactory showing of all. While the ewes maintained their body weight fairly well, the lamb crop was disappointing, only one being raised among the five ewes. It should be pointed out part of this unfavorable showing was due to abortion, and as there is no connection between the disease and the particular diet fed, the low percentage of lambs is not entirely traceable to the ration.

An attempt was made to winter one lot on good quality mature oat straw containing considerable chaff. As soon as placed on the ration all ewes lost flesh rapidly. At the close of the fifth week they were so thin that it was evident they could not be maintained on this roughage, so oats were added. The quantity of grain was steadily increased until the ewes began to increase in weight. Toward the latter part of the period they were receiving a little over one pound of whole oats per day. At lambing time they were still rather thin. This lot showed the lowest average gain in weight of fleece, being practically the same as the previous year. From the standpoint and condition of ewes, strength of lambs and growth of fleece, oat straw is not a satisfactory single roughage for bred ewes.

### Oat Straw and Turnips

Ewes fed on oat straw and jumbo Swede turnips came through the winter with the heaviest loss in weight of any lot on test—an average of 25 pounds per head. At a feed cost of \$3.06 per head for the 145-day period, this combination was very economical, but the heavy loss in ewes was too great to call it satisfactory. Again, the addition of grain would undoubtedly have improved results, but would have added to the cost as well.

The lot fed on alfalfa hay and oat straw were carried over reasonably cheap—\$4.48 for 145 days. The loss was 8.8 pounds per head, lambs were large and strong and the fleece increase was 1.06 pounds more than in 1919. This combination of roughages proved quite satisfactory, though not the equal of alfalfa alone.

Oat sheaves, which were so unsatisfactory when used alone, made a splen-



Royal Heir

by Boquhan Seal, out of Coronation 14th.  
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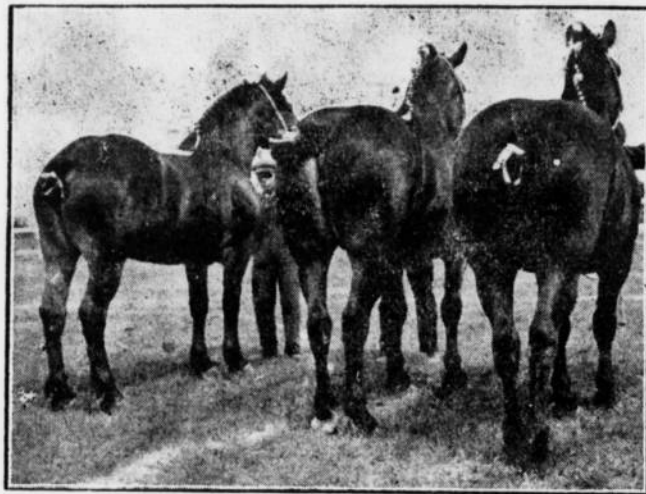
did ration when mixed with prairie hay. The ewes maintained their weight well, there were four pairs of active twin lambs from five ewes, and the gain in fleece was moderate.

Lots seven and eight were fed exactly alike, with the exception that the former were forced to use snow throughout the winter, while the latter had access to water. The results were so nearly identical that it would appear that ewes may be wintered just as well on snow as by following the usual practice

of providing water, though, again, the experimenters indicate their desire to verify these results before they pronounce upon them as conclusive.

### Organized Livestock Shipping

Co-operative livestock shipping was started in the Vegreville locality in 1919. The farmers of the district had for years been the means by which drovers and buyers became independent, while they themselves raised stock very often to provide a profit to these middle men without any for themselves. In the early part of 1919, the drovers, who had until that time carried on their business in a sort of competitive spirit, became organized under the most influential member of their number, to



Group of Belgian Prize-Winning Mares

Get of Sire, Regina Summer Show. Owned by Geo. Rupp, Lampman, Sask. See these at the sale to be held in Regina, October 22.

eliminate what competition had hitherto existed, and the farmers were suddenly brought to realize that individualism against organization is useless. Several became interested in handling their own stock, and while some advocated an independent company in which farmers could have shares, with a manager who would compete with local drovers in buying and selling cattle, it was finally decided to carry on the work in a strictly co-operative manner, and the organization department of the U.G.G. was asked to send a representative to meet the members of the local U.F.A. to discuss and explain the co-operative shipping idea.

It was decided to start shipping as early as possible in the fall, and as it was to cost about \$1,500 to purchase yards and scales, it was necessary to get busy at once. Several farmers were, therefore, appointed to canvass their respective districts to get if possible every man a member of the association. Each farmer to use the association must be a member of the U.F.A. and pay \$5.00 as membership.

As several of those appointed were too busy afterwards to do the work assigned, the writer, who later became the first manager, was appointed to canvass those districts where there was no active work being done. In this way many were either secured as members or became able to discuss the aims of the movement rationally. What was also of benefit to the association was the fact that we knew after visiting each individual farmer just where he stood, and also what stock he had to dispose of. When about \$850 had been collected a yard was purchased, with scales for weighing stock, and actual shipping started on August 7, 1919.

### Overtaking the Lead

Our opposition at this time consisted of about 16 buyers and drovers, many of whom considered themselves well established, especially with the large foreign element to the north. To these men the farmers were usurpers, and many veiled remarks were made about how short a time it would take to put the business to the wall. In the country, those who were not acquainted with the association were used to spread false propaganda to under-mine their own interests. Some of the buyers made particular efforts to buy the stock of the prominent members of the association, being willing to lose money on a few that the many would later be their victims. This, unfortunately, worked in the case of at least two of



our directors. This was the hardest medicine to take, but the association was kept going. By the first of the year 1920, about 1,500 cattle and 300 hogs had been handled in spite of opposition without, and a few backsliders within. By April 1 about 2,000 head of stock and 400 hogs, valued at nearly \$120,000, had been handled co-operatively, at a cost of under 50 cents per hundredweight to pay marketing expenses. Not only did farmers who shipped their stock get more money, but those who sold locally received thousands of dollars more for their stock because the "co-op." provided a facility and a service that could be used, and the buyers knew they had to meet real opposition at last. The association, now under a new manager, still provides a means whereby farmers can ship their stock to the market, have it sold by their own salesman, and be assured that the price received is a fair valuation.

We have learned many lessons while carrying on the work here that could, I think, be given prominence in any work descriptive of the efforts of co-operators. One is that co-operation does not fail in itself. Failures have been due to lack of co-operation. The opposition to co-operation comes primarily from those who are being benefited by the present individualistic system. Their methods, although old, work, because so many people do not think for themselves but leave it to the other fellow, with the result that the other fellow discharges the commission to his personal benefit.

In the livestock business we find that farmers will sometimes hold stock for weeks after they are ready to market, taking chances of falling prices, unfavorable weather, etc.; but when the stock leaves the farm many want to have the money for them in their pocket, while the chances are no greater than they have assumed for months and possibly years. It is through this characteristic in many farmers that dealers are able to purchase their produce below its value by showing a little



A Hereford heifer of the right sort which will be in the Sherry sale.

cash to the seller. I am fully convinced that when farmers realize that their best interests and the interests of the agricultural industry, which latter should be their first aim, lie in the consistent support of their own producers' co-operative enterprises, we will have made a step forward from which looking back five or ten years from now we will regard as the most epochal in the history of agriculture in Canada.

In conclusion there is one type of farmer that to my mind should be given less prominence in our local co-operative enterprises. He is one who will join our associations, often aspiring to the highest positions, and when the testing time comes, falls down to its enemies. We must try to secure men for office who have enough backbone to stand up against our oppressors, to be leaders not so much at our meetings, as in their conduct between them. If the great forward movement of agriculture must have leaders let us be sure in making them such that they shall not only be leaders while we are in training but able to rise to every demand of loyalty when we are under fire.—J. Gordon Wilson.

#### Cow Testing

Bulletin No. 58 of the Dairy and Cold Storage series has just been published at Ottawa. It is written by A. H. White, and deals with progress made throughout the Dominion in Cow Testing. This bulletin should be in the hands of every milk producer because it makes

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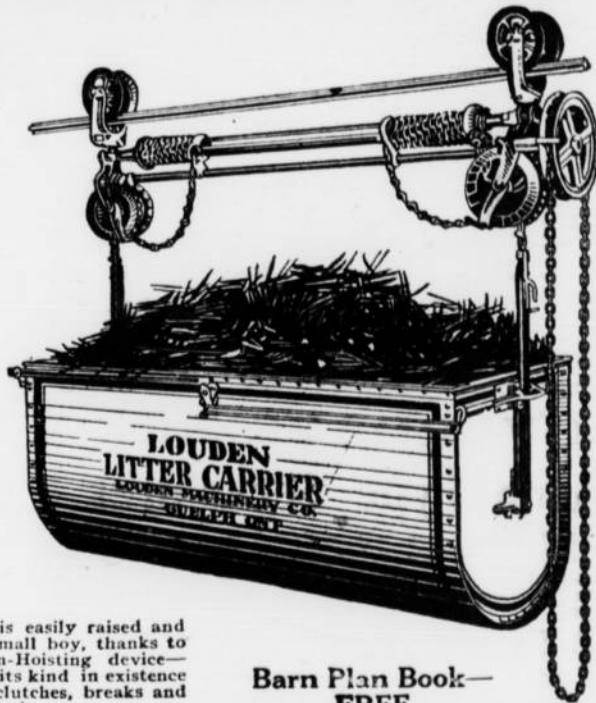
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Paramount Flashwood, 1610. One of the greatest sires the breed has ever known, 19 of the females selling are bred to him. Among the mares I am putting in this sale will be Lola, a large mare of the twentieth century pattern; Comet, a mare when four years old weighed 2,160 pounds; Queen, a beautiful brood type of mare and Bessy, imp., for nine years kept in the stud of C. G. Good. He was never able to keep a colt of Bessy's over two years. They have always been great sellers. I mention these mares not because they are outstanding but just as an illustration of the class of mares comprising my consignment.

Remember that these mares are guaranteed breeders. They are profit-makers, and anyone looking for a counterfeit need not look at these mares. Remember that the Belgian horse is the quickest maturing horse of any breed.

Remember that I am in the Belgian horse-breeding business to stay, and that I stand "four square" behind every animal in this offering. Remember that these mares are bred to Paramount Flashwood. A Flashwood colt, in a couple of years will be worth the price you pay for the mare on sale day.

In both my previous sales I have made the unique offer of buying the colts of the mares sold, when they were six months old, providing they were sound, for one-half the purchase price of the mare. But I have not been able to get a price on even one of them.

Terms and Condition of Sale: **TERMS CASH**—but time may be arranged for by responsible parties submitting references to the clerk before the sale.

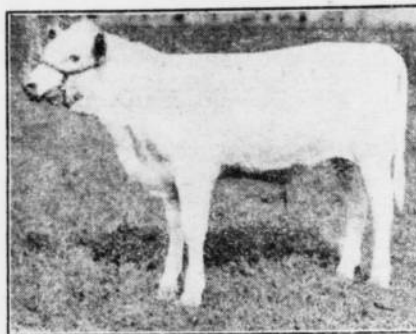
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public some facts which the West can ill afford to overlook.

The object of cow testing is, of course, to determine exactly the productiveness of individual animals, and from the information so obtained to dispose of unprofitable cows. Just how far this result has been obtained is indicated by the returns from those districts where cow testing has been most under trial. Some individual



**Favorite Blend**

by Escana Favorite, 1st prize junior calf at Regina. From the Wright Farms, Drinkwater, Sask.

farmers have increased their herd productiveness from 30 to 75 per cent. Although the move has not been heavily patronized in any of the provinces, the average productiveness of milk cows in Prince Edward Island, where the greatest proportion of cows were tested, was raised from 198 pounds fat yearly to 243 pounds from 1915 to 1919. Ontario and Quebec, the next two most enthusiastic patronizers of the cow-testing service, raised their average butterfat production per cow 26 and ten pounds respectively. It is well to note in passing that the western provinces had a smaller percentage of cows under test than any of the eastern provinces, and in general, our cows are smaller producers. One may go further and say that our cows will always be less profitable if this same apathy toward herd improvement continues. The bulletin will be sent free of charge to any address in Canada, upon application to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

### Cold Weather for Milk Records

Dairymen who go in for milk records will find that it pays to breed cows so that they will freshen at the beginning of the cold weather, provided they have the stable accommodation and necessary succulence in the way of silage or roots to keep up a good flow. The best short-time records are made from November to March. Long-time records should be started in September or early in October. The chief reason for this is that cold weather stimulates the appetite, and the manufacturing mechanism can be kept right up to the high-pressure limit. The practical value of such a course lies also in the fact that milk sells for a higher price in the winter than in the summer, and the cow receives a fresh impetus to production by green grass about the time when she would normally fall off. The labor problem also enters into this calculation, both calves and cows benefitting by the extra care which the slack season allows.

### Test for Clean Milk

Dairymen are learning perhaps faster than any other class of producers that the surest way of increasing the demand for their product is to raise the standard of quality. Quality in milk means much more than the percentage of fat contained therein. Quality means, more than anything else, healthfulness, taste, odor and the likelihood to remain sweet for considerable time. The most important defects which a sample of milk may show, are caused by contamination by bacteria. Milk is an ideal breeding ground for all kinds of germs, harmful and otherwise, and relatively clean samples contain a great variety of organisms. Some of these are slow to develop and even after many hours at a warm temperature their presence would not produce any great change in the physical properties of the milk. Others, like the lactic acid bacteria which produces souring, multiply very rapidly.

Any absolute test for the cleanliness of milk involves a detection of all the various kinds of germs which are in the

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#### HOLSTEINS BERKSHIRES

My herd of tuberculin-tested Holsteins is headed by GLENLEA COLANTHA FORTIER, by Colonia Champion Johanna, dam Glenlea Pontiac Bancroft Belle, which had a weekly average of 105 lbs. of milk. This bull is of the well-known Cummings breeding, and I have a number of excellent females with lots of size and quality, bred for production, in calf to him. In Berkshires I have a fine lot of young boars and sows. Get your pick now.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

### Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star imp., and Right Sort imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants.—JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, Macgregor, Man.



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Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for man and horse, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

### Sheep and Horses for Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

## IF A MAN

should offer you a price for your Shire geldings or mares considerably above what he was paying for animals of lesser bulk, wouldn't you be pleased to take his offer? And yet, this buyer could easily afford to pay the price, because he could ship your horses to England and make a splendid profit on them after paying all expenses.

### SHIRE GELDINGS AND MARES

sell for high prices in the Old Country, and the raising of heavy horses of the type desired should merit the attention of horse breeders, because of the splendid markets and remunerative prices over there.

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Secretary-Treasurer,  
The Canadian Shire Horse  
Association,  
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**HARDY  
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Suitable for farm or ranch.

I can supply you with a few good, growthy, young lambs ready for service. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let me know your wants.

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## CLOVERDALE BRED Bacon-Type Berkshires

**BERKSHIRES**—The breed that is needed in Western Canada to produce the highest class of bacon.

**IMPROVED TYPE**—Ten years of consistent breeding ideals, resulted in winning the highest awards at the Regina Winter Fair, 1919.

**EARLY MATURITY**—Our Berkshires at six months weigh over 200 pounds, ready for the market at minimum cost of feed and labor.

**SUPPLY LIMITED**—Write us your requirements, ask for photographs of our herd, and your enquiry will receive my personal attention.

Aim to see our Exhibit, Regina Winter Fair, November 9 to 12.

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## Summerhill Oxfords

Stock all ages for sale at all times. Will pay freight as far west as Swift Current, on main line of C.P.R., or any terminal east of Swift Current. We crate and put free on board.

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## HOLSTEINS

We have for sale several cows and heifers of most desirable type; popular blood lines, and bred for both production and reproduction. They are first-class individuals, all in calf, and can be bought at very reasonable prices.

WRITE US YOUR WANTS

**James Glennie & Sons - Portage la Prairie, Man.**



sample, and an approximate count of each variety. Such tests have been worked out by bacteriologists, but they are slow and expensive and for commercial purposes have no value. In the Scandinavian countries, which are so far ahead of us in some of these matters, a very simple and effective test has been worked out and is in general use. The principle of the test is to add a minute quantity of methylene blue to the sample and note the color changes. Methylene blue is a very powerful dye. The amount added turns the sample to a robin's egg shade of blue. Bacteria working in the milk will cause this blue to disappear in varying lengths of time. The time required for the milk to become white again depends upon the number of bacteria in the sample. Different kinds of bacteria also vary in their power to reduce or decolorize the methylene blue. The lactic acid forming bacteria exert the most marked action, the other acid forming and the non-acid forming a less reducing action. This is the order of their importance in influencing the keeping quality of milk.

#### Rate of Decoloration

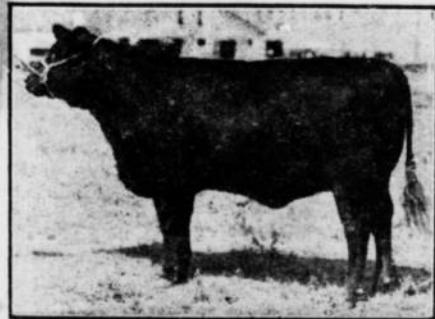
The test must be made at some definite temperature in order that the results may be comparable. The smallest amount of dye should be used which will produce a color, for it has an unfavorable influence on the growth of bacteria. The milks which decolorize in twenty minutes are classed as poor. As a rule they contain about 20,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The milks which decolorize in from twenty minutes to two hours contain from 20,000,000 to 4,000,000; those that decolorize in from two to five and a half hours contain from 4,000,000 to 500,000 and those that take longer have correspondingly lower bacteria count. Added to sour milk, the imparted color disappears almost immediately.

As methylene blue is such a powerful coloring agent, considerable dilution of the first solution must be done in order to make this test. In Denmark, tablets have been on the market for some time containing the proper amount of the dye which is required for coloring ten c. c. of milk. It is altogether likely that the success which the test has met on the other side will lead to its adoption in Canada and the States, and that we shall have shortly for sale by our dairy supply houses, the tablets which are in use in Denmark.

The test as described gives only information concerning the number of bacteria in the sample. If the tubes of milk are kept at the temperature used in the test, 98 degrees Fahr., for 24 to 48 hours, much can be determined concerning the kinds of bacteria from the nature of the curd. The solid, jelly-like curd is evidence of the presence of lactic-acid forming bacteria, while a curd containing many gas holes is proof of the presence of harmful germs.

#### Poundage of Horns Decreasing

The research experts of certain Chicago packers have made some comparisons with figures obtained in 1918 and 1907, in regard to the growing practice of dehorning. Out of 338,974 cattle killed in 1907 by one firm, the horns weighed 81,976 pounds, or .24 pounds per beast. Eleven years later the same firm killed 616,226 head and their horns weighed 53,437 pounds, or .08 of a pound per head. These figures bear out what every observer remarks at stock yards. Farmers have evidently discovered that dehorning market stock pays. It is also likely that naturally polled breeds have come more into prominence, and in the horned breeds there is a tendency to reduced size.



Pure Pride 3rd

Of the herd of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man. Reserve champion to her stable mate at the big fairs.

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The Lion Handle is now very popular. A supplementary handle is also supplied with each saw. When ordering No. 237 One-Man Saws, be sure to specify whether regular handles or Lion handles are desired.

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MONTREAL, Que.  
Vancouver, B.C., St. John, N.B.

## Joseph and His Brethren were Farmers.

The reason we hear more about Joseph than we do about his brethren is because he put by his substance in the seven fat years, and his brothers didn't.

The farmers of Canada are in for seven fat years, and they deserve it. And many of them—the wise ones—are taking advantage of this prosperous condition. They are laying aside a part of their present earnings to provide for the lean years that are sure to follow soon or late.

A favorite form of investment among farmers is Imperial Endowment insurance. Such an investment encourages systematic thrift. And it enables a farmer to provide for his family in case he should die early as well as for his own old age.

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You are guaranteed twice the wear of Canadian Fox or Lynx, made from selected Australian Kangaroo skins, giving a rich, silky appearance to a beautiful soft skin. Treated by our special process—sold in black or brown colors.

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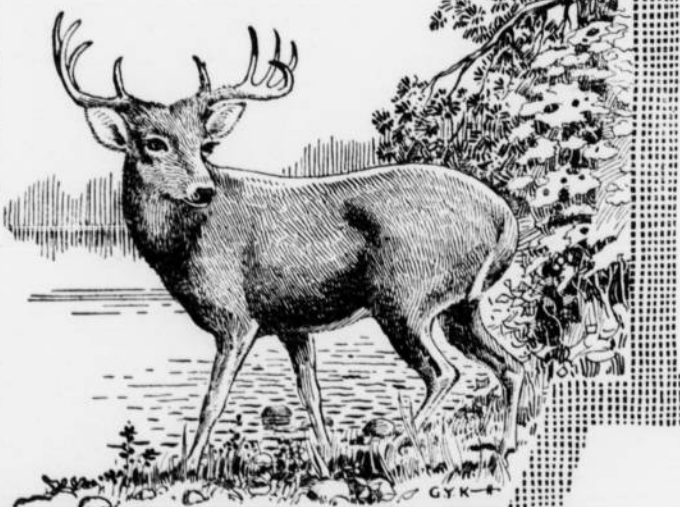


## The White-Tailed Deer

—perhaps you know it better as the Virginia Deer—is the best and most widely spread representative of American big game. In one form or another it is found over the greater part of the continent. The splendid antlered heads that adorn the homes of many sportsmen are evidence of the popularity of this animal.

In Canada the White-Tailed Deer is represented by three sub-species. The typical form is found in the east, the prairie form in Manitoba westward to the Rockies, and the Columbian White-Tail or Cotton-Tail Deer, which is found in southern British Columbia, between the Selkirks and Cascade Ranges. West of these mountains the White-Tail is replaced by the Black-Tail or Coast Deer, light colored examples of which are sometimes taken for the White-Tail. The White-Tail of the west is known as the Red Deer.

The fleetness of the deer makes a well-placed shot necessary and the sportsman should be sure that his ammunition possesses the speed and accuracy of the new



## DOMINION 30-30

This cartridge has an additional velocity of 200 feet per second and is one of the most popular cartridges in use. Look for the label on the box as well as the big "D."

Other popular Dominion calibres for big game are the .250 Savage, .33 Winchester, .30, 32 and .35 Remington, .351 Self-loading, .32 Special, .280 Soft Point, .303 British and .30 U.S.—all backed by the big "D" trademark.

Our new game book, "The Call of Canada", with illustrations of Canadian game birds and animals reproduced in full colors, contains valuable information that will interest you. Every sportsman should have a copy of this beautiful book in his library.

Send 50 cents for your copy to-day.

Advertising Department, P.O. Box 1200, Montreal, Canada.

### Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited

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## The Reckoning

Continued from Page 8

ness, did he stir; then he sighed, broke his locked fingers apart, and bending threw a pine log on the coals.

The moon was trailing low behind the jagged tree-line now; the white blanket on the lake had narrowed to a slender trail; the dog-wolf howled his complaint to the stars above his swale-land; the owl's fluted hoot drifted down from the dense pine woods.

The fire leaped up, crackling angrily and tossing its sparks up between the trees. Its glow lit the face of the fugitive, standing before it. Remorse, heart-hunger, restlessness and utter loneliness were stamped upon it.

Three months along the old trails of the world that had bred him and shaped him; his spicy tangle of wild songs and leaping waters.

Three months on the old trails, and the restfulness, the peace, the dreamless sleep beneath crooning birch and drooping stars—he had not found them; nor would he, he thought, ever find them again.

He had killed a man. He was an out-cast from his world; between it and him was always now the face of the man whom he had stricken down.

Sometimes during the day he saw it leering through the spray of the water-ways—and at night it always looked at him across the camp-fire. That other face, the face of his dream girl, came before him no longer now.

Three months along the old trails; three months, three years, three centuries of torture and horror.

But tonight, during the ghost-hush, Maxwell made his harrowed soul a promise. He would go back to the city and give himself up.

There was a smile on his lips, as from his bed of cedar boughs he looked up at the stars. For the first time in long weeks the dreamless sleep of olden days came back to him.

Daybreak found him on the back trail. At noon he was riding a white water-way emptying into Crooked Lake. At sunset he made camp among the shaggy spruce woods on its shore, where he had first seen the girl.

Before him arose the Dotawog hills, from which they had watched the sunsets together, the panorama of varicolored lights of twilight painting the lakes.

Free from haunting horror, Maxwell lay awake for long, happy hours and thought of the girl. The spicy scents of pine and balsam, the heavy odor of fern and sweet-brier stole to him.

He wondered what she would think when she knew what he had done. He did not intend to spare himself, but he hoped that in some way he might be able to spare her.

He would bind the witnesses of his crime to secrecy, have them substantiate his statement that the crime was premeditated and the outcome of an old grudge. He would beg Judson and Blakely to stand by him through the last lap. If they refused, he would buy them to it. If they still refused—

He found himself on his feet, his rifle cocked and ready in his hands. The fire was out. No longer the screams of the loons sounded from a far lake. He staggered away through the trees to where his canoe lay beached on the shore of the lake. Quickly he launched it and feverishly paddled down the deep stretch of water. On either side spread the long, ragged line of forest; above him hung a deep, soft sky, arched with sprays of far-beaming stars.

Everywhere was rest, rest profound and tranquil, save in the heart of the man who was going back to redeem his manhood and fulfill a promise to his soul.

To be Concluded Next Week

### All Setting

A farmer was sawing wood, when it occurred to him that he ought to have the help of one or more of his five boys. Lifting up his voice, he called, but not a boy appeared.

At dinner, of course, they all appeared and it was not necessary to call them.

"Where were you all about two hours ago, when I wanted you and shouted for you?"

"I was in the shop settin' the saw," said one.

"And I was in the barn settin' a hen," said the second.

"I was in grandma's room settin' the clock," said the third.

"I was in the garret, settin' the trap," said the fourth.

"You are a wonderful set," remarked the farmer. "And where were you?" he continued, turning to the youngest.

"I was on the doorstep settin' still."



# The Countrywoman

## Practice Houses

**E**VERY college giving a home economics course which presumes to take first rank at all has, as a part of its equipment, a practice house. In some cases this house is an ordinary six or eight-roomed house with the equipment necessary for practical housekeeping conditions in such a home. Others try to work out the bungalow idea in the administration building proper. Each college tries to work out its practice house on the basis most suitable to that college and its particular needs.

The newest idea, and its practicability and desirability will be seen at once, is to have real children in a practice house. The idea, we believe, was first

the management of a child which the students should know, including that of equipment for the baby, cost of caring for the baby covering its food and clothes, preparation of a baby's food, managing baby's laundry, supervising its play and planning baby's time. After the experience the students of the Oregon College have reached the following conclusions:

1. The work should be continued for these reasons:

(a) It gives valuable training to students.

(b) It furnishes excellent care to the children.

(c) It does not "spoil" the child.

(d) The students are enthusiastic about the work.

(e) It makes the practice house more home-like.

(f) It helps to train for the most important function of women—motherhood.

2. That two children of different ages should be taken whenever possible.

## Keeping Youngsters on Farms

Hon. Dr. Tolmie, minister of agriculture, touched in an understanding way on one of the present-day problems of the farm—that of keeping the young people there—in a speech he made in the House of Commons, and again in his speeches on this summer's fair circuit.

"Since the war a problem which has been worrying agriculturalists all over the country is that of keeping the boy and the girl on the farm. All the literature that I have seen on the subject shows quite plainly that no panacea has been discovered to meet the difficulty in connection with the exodus of the boys and girls from the farms. I think that hon. gentlemen will all agree that we can at least go a long way towards solving the problem by adopting better farm methods; by making the home more attractive; by keeping better livestock; which will make possible more comfortable conditions such as will be conducive to happiness and contentment; by making conditions tolerable for the farmer's wife; and generally by doing everything we can to make life on the farm appealing.

"In addition to this, I think that good roads and cheap automobiles should play a very great part in helping to keep the young people on the farms by rendering very valuable assistance to the farmer in different ways in connection with his work and by enabling him and his family to move around and mix with the neighbors, thus obtaining some social pleasures out of life."

## Calgary Municipal Hospital

The minister of public health for Alberta, the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, has recently completed the organization of the new Calgary hospital district. It is the largest district in the province. Provincial organizers have been at work in the area surrounding Calgary since last February, and the carrying out of the plan has made practically a house to house canvass of the residences. Sixteen municipal and unorganized districts, three towns and five villages comprise the area in the district. The board is composed of residents from De Winton, Black Diamond, Gleichen, Strathmore, Tudor, Jumping Pond, Keoma, Cochrane, Carbon, Okotoks, Acme and Irricana, as well as from Calgary. It is likely that the new board will give its first consideration to the offer made by the city of Calgary to supply their patients with accommodation at cost. The new rural district board is not bound to negotiate with the city, however. It may enter into negotiations with any private hospital giving standard service, approved by the minister of health, or it may build and operate a hospital of its own. Should either of the latter courses be taken, Calgary would have no further responsibility for caring for any but the city of Calgary patients.

## Miss MacAdams Married

A wedding of particular interest to westerners was that of Miss Roberta MacAdams, M.L.A. Miss MacAdams is one of Canada's first women members

of parliament, having been elected in 1917 to the Alberta legislature as a representative of the overseas soldiers. Miss MacAdams was married in Sarnia recently, to Major Harvey Stinson Price. Mr. and Mrs. Price will live for a short time in Toronto, but will later take up residence in Edmonton, where Mrs. Price will continue to sit as a member of the legislature.

## Electricity as Time Saver

In an article on the economic value of electricity in the 1919 year book of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the results of an enquiry into the economies effected by the use of electricity on the farm are given. To quote: "An enquiry by one firm to obtain the opinion of users of electricity on the farm and in the home regarding saving in time and money brought reports from a total of 67 persons. Their average total saving by the use of electricity was 204 hours per week for all uses. This really should be higher, since comparatively few included the saving in time, due to the elimination of the cleaning of lamps. An average of two and three-quarters hours per week was shown as saved on churning; 3.83 hours per week on operating the separator; 4.46 hours per week by not having lamps and chimneys to clean; 3.5 hours per week on using the washing machine; 2.76 hours per week on doing the ironing; 10.31 hours per week on pumping water; and 6.32 hours per week saved on other applications of electricity. The average estimated value of the time saved was \$33.80 per month. This was realized by the employment of less hired help in some instances; in others by the release of labor for other work, while in some cases the value of the time saved was estimated at from 20 to 40 cents per hour."



Mrs. Harvey Stinson Price

Formerly Miss Roberta MacAdams, M.L.A., whose marriage to Major Harvey Stinson Price took place recently in Sarnia, Ont.

worked out in the state of Minnesota. It was in April, 1919, that the Minnesota State College first adopted a baby. Through the children's home, two babies, boys, were secured, a baby girl not being available at the time. The age limit had been set from six months to two years. Earl was 21 months and Russell 12 months when they became laboratory babies, the first of their kind. When the babies were presented to the university medical clinic both were found to be under weight and rickety. The next time Earl and Russell appeared before the learned university doctors they were greeted with surprise and approval. This was after they had been under the care of the home management class for 15 weeks. During the holidays the babies were necessarily returned to the home.

Following the vacation, Russell was again adopted and another baby, this time a girl, Patsy. The students in turn assume the care of the baby just as they perform the other household duties. It is a part of her duty to give the baby its bath, attend to its laundry, look after its clothes in general and plan for its entire day. She also resumes responsibility for the baby from five in the evening until eight in the morning. She has assisting her a group of students that is responsible for the actual meal preparations, the care of the left-overs, dish-washing and so on.

The state of Oregon, in its agricultural college, has recently added a baby to its college equipment. They have tried the experiment there for over seven and a half months, and are convinced that the looking after a child is the most vital part of practice-house training, and they have obtained the confidence of those who know their work. This year they have two babies.

Their first baby was also named Patsy, and during an epidemic of whooping-cough Patsy was one of the few children that did not take it.

Training these children is a definite part of the student's work, and in a house full of girls where Patsy is the general favorite because she is pretty, has beautiful brown eyes and hair and charming in every way, she is not spoiled. There are many problems in

## No Risk With Diamond Dyes



Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye a new, rich, fadeless color into worn, shabby garments, draperies, coverings, everything, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods.

Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect results are guaranteed even if you have never dyed before. Druggist has "Diamond Dyes Color Card"—16 rich colors.

## YOU Will Want a New Supply OF VICTOR RECORDS

For your enjoyment during Fall and Winter evenings. Get your records "Perfect" and "Unused" from the House of McLean. Record Orders over \$5.00 shipped free of charge.

Record Catalogue free on request



Dept. G

329 Portage Ave., Winnipeg



The main ingredient ready for good butter making



## SALT RHEUM FOR FIVE YEARS

On Face, Arms and Hands. Cuticura Heals.

"I have had salt rheum for the past five years. My face, arms, and hands broke out all over in rough scaly patches so that you could hardly put your finger where there was not a patch. I got so I could not sleep at night.

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I thought I would give them a trial, and after using a full-sized box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Thomas Hogan, Essex Junction, Vt., Dec. 13, 1918.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lynars, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## Washing the Piggies

By Margaret Minaker

My little pink piggies  
Are in for a swim;  
They're splashing the water  
Right up to the rim.

Somebody called mamma,  
And she ran away;  
So I'm left all alone,  
For a piggy-wash play.

But it isn't such fun  
As I thought it would be,  
Can't get to my toes,  
And they can't come to me.

If I lean away over,  
Put soap on my toes,  
I nearly fall forward,  
Right on to my nose!

And if I lift them up  
To where I can reach,  
I go to fall backward—  
And that makes me screech!

So I have to sit here,  
And just wiggle them some,  
Till my mamma comes back—  
If she ever does come!

But isn't it strange,  
That I can't have a play  
With my very own toes,  
When my mamma's away?



## THIS BEAUTIFUL Black Wolf Set



Black Manchurian Wolf Scarf is of medium quality, glossy, durable and hard wearing. Trimmed with paws, heads and tails and measures about 47 inches in length and about 7 inches wide. Lined with Poplin. M 375. Scarf, delivered to you **\$8.00**

Muff to match is made pillow shape, large and roomy, with cosy, soft bed. It is trimmed with head and tail and lined with satin Venetian. Complete with wrist cord and ring. M 376. Muff, delivered to you **\$7.95**

The above scarf or muff will be sent promptly on receipt of money.

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The Largest in Our  
Line in Canada

(Department No. 1057) TORONTO

is a good illustration of the wonderful values shown in Hallam's 1921 Book of Fur Fashions—which will be sent to you

## FREE

It contains 48 pages illustrated with reproductions from actual photographs. Page after page is packed with beautiful bargains in Fur Coats and Sets all at "trapper to wearer" prices.

Every Hallam Fur Garment is sold with this **GUARANTEE**—If a Hallam Fur Garment does not satisfy you when you receive it simply send it back and we will at once return your money in full.

Hallam's is the only firm in Canada selling Furs exclusively by mail from trapper to wearer and guaranteeing them. No matter where you live (in Canada) the prices are the same to everybody—everywhere.



Women's Section Watrous Local G.G.A.

Watrous people are fortunate to have Lake Manitou and its shores for camping grounds. This picnic is the Watrous section's annual affair.

## Farm Women's Clubs

### Little Souris Goes Well

It is well past the first six months on our year's program, yet we have only held four regular meetings and one joint meeting, with the exception of the winter months. The local and section then held very educational and successful joint meetings in the Little Souris School. Two from the local and two from the section planned the programs for the joint meetings, with Mrs. Harper as convener. Owing to the roads we were unable to meet in March, so the program as drafted by the committee for 1920 claimed April for its first meeting. Since then we are back to old times, as it were, meeting the third Thursday in the month at the different members' homes.

We have 23 members enrolled; some of the busiest women are the most loyal. The meetings are opened with the Creed, repeated in unison. At the meetings of the section and local as well we have community singing, and are hoping that it may be a means of giving good music an impetus in our community.

A short story of our meetings runs as follows: April—Appointment of committee for registration of names for voters' list and reading of Nurse Pike's report, which resulted in our section appointing a committee, with Mrs. H. G. Thornton as convener, to visit the different school boards with a view to educating the boards and ratepayers to the needs of a public health nurse. May—We planned to have a garden party and picnic combined, to be held in June. The different committees appointed were sport, refreshment, and booth. All worked so faithfully that our receipts totalled \$190. Our picnic and garden party will in future be annual affairs.

At the June meeting we started to make plans for a millinery class to be held in September; also planned to have Mrs. Gee address our meeting on Dower Law and Amendments. Our section donated home cooking, etc., and helped with the other sections in Brandon district to hold a successful sale for the Rest Room.

In July we held our meeting in the evening in the church. We extended an invitation to the Brandon Hills local, and to our community in general. We had the pleasure of having both Mrs. Gee and Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Gee dealt so ably with the four points in the Dower Law which need amending, also succession duties. Mrs. Parker in "guid Scotch wa'" spoke on social welfare. It was a treat, indeed, to have Mrs. Gee and Mrs. Parker at the same meeting. I must not omit our local talent on that occasion. Mrs. Fred Simpson and Miss Ellinor Hamlin's solos were, indeed, appreciated. Refreshments were served by ladies at close of meeting. Our ex-secretary, Miss G. E. Thornton, printed our 1920 programs. At the top of page we have, "Claim one afternoon a month and come."—M. Edna M. Poole, press reporter, Little Souris, W.S.U.F.M.

### Elm Creek Reports

The second monthly meeting of the Elm Creek U.F.W.M. was held at the

home of Mrs. R. J. Hargest on Wednesday, August 4, with 15 members and visitors present. After the singing of the Maple Leaf and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer a very interesting paper was read by the vice-president, Mrs. Juhl, on the subject of Co-operation.

Miss Bernice Graham contributed two musical items, which were much appreciated. Lunch was then served by our hostess, Mrs. R. J. Hargest, assisted by Mrs. Davis, and over the tea cups Mrs. T. Hopkins led an animated discussion on How I Plan My Sunday Meals.

We are sending our program with the hope that it will help some other local:

July 7—A general outline and discussion of the aims of the organization. August 4—Paper on Co-operation, by Mrs. Juhl; round table discussion, How I Plan My Sunday Meals; leader of discussion, Mrs. Hopkins. September 1—Paper on How to Make Rural Life More Attractive for Our Young People, by Rev. Welkins; round table discussion, Home Canning of Fruit and Vegetables; leader of discussion, Mrs. J. Archer. October 6—Paper on Winning the Franchise, by Mrs. S. Graham; round table discussion, Daily Step Savers; leader of discussion, Mrs. R. J. Hargest. November 3—Paper on What We Owe Our Community, by Mrs. W. E. Butler; discussion, Bread-making; leader of discussion, Mrs. T. Sisson. December 4—Annual joint meeting with U.F.M.; secretaries' report.

Our motto is:

Smile and the world smiles with you.  
Weep and you weep alone;  
For this grey old earth must borrow its mirth,  
But has troubles enough of its own.  
—Mrs. W. E. Butler, secretary, Elm Creek U.F.W.M., Manitoba.

### Social Evening a Success

The W.G.G.A. of East Hill held a social evening August 13, getting Rev. Jones, of North Battleford, as a representative for the G.W.V.A., who gave a splendid address on the cause. Mr. Munro, of North Battleford, gave a pleasing address on our motto, "Equity," making it very interesting for both children and grown-ups. Mr. Silas Pickel and Mr. Lance Curry, excellent singers, and Mr. Stannard, accompanist, gave some very nice solos and duets. Rev. Bunting gave a song to finish up with. Our president, Mrs. Wishart, was in the chair, and everyone said how they enjoyed it. A vote of thanks was taken for those who assisted in making it a success. A lunch was served before the evening ended. There were 150 people, including children, so we feel satisfied with our success.—Mrs. F. W. Woodward, secretary, W.G.G.A.

### Excel's Appreciation

Mrs. D. Burkholder entertained the ladies of Excel U.F.W.A. at her home on Thursday, July 29. A most enjoyable and profitable time was spent by a large number, among whom were four outside visitors, Mrs. C. Harris, Mrs. Richardson, and Miss McKinstry, of Fairacres local, and Mrs. E. Budd, of

IN THE  
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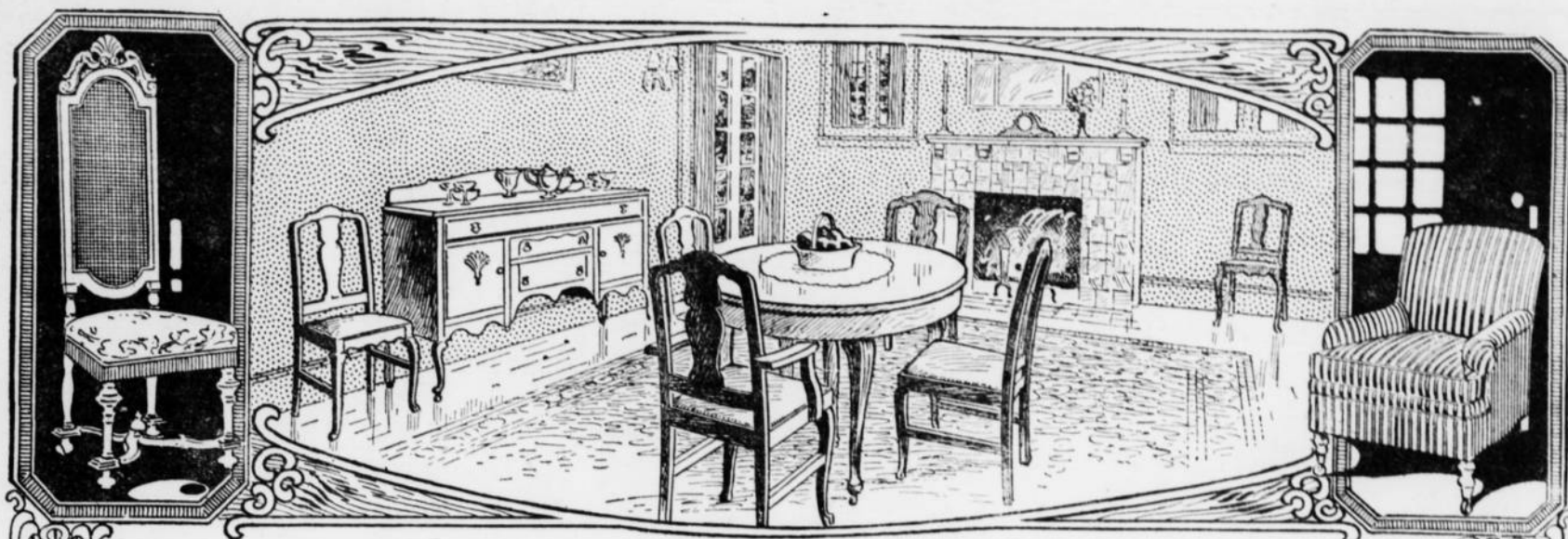
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As a Toronto "Globe" editorial so truly stated:—

*"In the topsy-turvy world of to-day, few nations have a better outlook than Canada, the well-being of which is based firmly upon the fertility of her boundless fields."*

### Improvement of Homes

One of the most impressive evidences of the progressive and prosperous condition of the Canadian nation is the great interest that is developing in the beautifying and improving of our homes. More care and more thought are being given to the furnishings. Greater consideration is shown for beauty and harmony. An atmosphere of cheerfulness, brightness and attractiveness is carried throughout the home.

### The Influence of Furniture

It is really surprising how readily an ordinary, uninteresting house can be transformed into a real home, in which it is a pleasure to live, by the magic of beautiful, yet not necessarily expensive, furniture.

Nothing that you can buy will give you and your family so many years of happiness, comfort and solid satisfaction as beautiful furniture.

Beautiful furniture brings an atmosphere of cheerfulness and brightness into every room. It delights the eye. It gives comfort and rest to the body. It brings contentment to the mind and has a refining influence on character. It gladdens the heart. It is the pride of the owner.

### The Designs of To-Day

During the last decade there has been a wonderful improvement in the appearance of furniture.

Modern furniture designers have received their inspirations from the "Period Designs" of the old masters, but have not copied their work, because some of the old masterpieces were either too frail or too cumbersome for utility.

While the average family might not care to furnish their homes with the original work of the old masters, the modern adaptations of them, as produced by Canadian furniture craftsmen, ideally meet the present-day demands for furniture that combines beauty with comfort and utility.

### Moderately Priced Suites

This beautiful, modern, well-made Canadian furniture is obtainable in moderately priced sets and individual pieces, as well as in the more elaborate and expensive suites.

The individual earnings of Canadians are greater than those of almost any other race. The new era commencing with the close of the war is proving to be the most progressive and prosperous in the history of the Dominion, and Canadians can well afford to brighten up their homes with better furniture.

This announcement is inserted by

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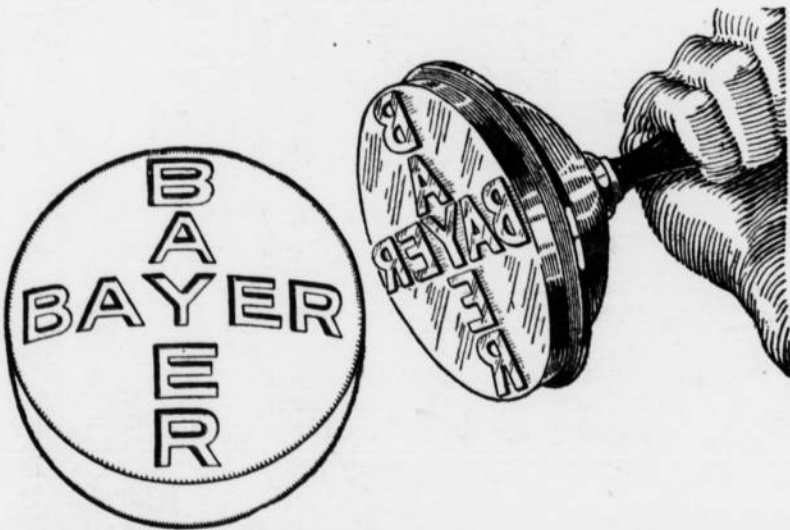


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Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

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## New Method Makes Music Amazingly Easy to Learn

Learn to Play or Sing—Every Step Made Simple as ABC  
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Entire Cost Only a Few Cents a Lesson—and Nothing Unless Satisfied

How often have you wished that you knew how to play the violin or piano—or whatever your favorite instrument may be—or that you could take part in singing.

How many an evening's pleasure has been utterly spoiled and ruined by the admission "I can't sing" or "No, I am sorry, but I can't play."

And now—at last—this pleasure and satisfaction that you have so often wished for can easily be added to your daily life.

No need to join a class. No need to pay a dollar or more per lesson to a private teacher. Neither the question of time nor expense is any longer a bar—every one of the obstacles that have been confining your enjoyment to mere listening have now been removed.

My method of teaching music—in your spare time at home, with no strangers around to embarrass you—makes it amazingly easy to learn to sing by note or to play any instrument.

You don't need to know the first thing about music to begin—don't need to know one note from another. My method takes out all the hard part—overcomes all the difficulties—makes your progress easy rapid and sure.

Whether for an advanced pupil or a beginner my method is a revolutionary improvement over the old methods used by private teachers. The lessons I send you explain every point and show every step in simple Print-and-Picture form that you can't go wrong on—every step is made as clear as A B C. My method is as thorough as it is easy. I teach

you the only right way—teach you to play or sing by note.

No "trick" music, no "numbers," no makeshifts of any kind.

I call my method "new" simply because it is so radically different from the old and hard-to-understand ways of teaching music. But my method is thoroughly time-tried and proven. Over 250,000 successful pupils—from boys and girls of 7 and 8 to men and women of 70—are the proof.

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Just now I am making a special short-time offer that cuts the cost per lesson in two—send your name now, before this special offer is withdrawn. No obligation—simply use the coupon or send your name and address in a letter or on a postcard. Instruments supplied when needed, cash or credit.

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Oyen. Proportional representation was one of the matters discussed, and it was decided to hold a mock election in the near future.

Prizes were given by Mrs. Burkholder for the best paper on education and the best suggestion for a farm woman's vacation. Mrs. S. Gullekson won the prize, a crochet boudoir cap, on education, and Mrs. W. H. Hess, the first prize, a crochet cushion, on farm woman's vacation, and Mrs. A. Gullekson, second prize, crochet ends for table runner. A duet was rendered by Mrs. C. Gullekson. Musical numbers entitled The Vision of Rainbow Valley and The Little Sod Shack Out West, composed by Mr. Burkholder, were rendered by Mrs. M. Cragg. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Budd was presented with a large crochet bag for her work as secretary of the local during the year of 1919. A very dainty luncheon was served by Mrs. Burkholder and Mrs. Rummings.—Mrs. S. B. Gullekson, assistant secretary, Excel U.F.W.A.

### New Wordsworth Local

Mrs. Clark, of Stortheaks, was at Wordsworth on June 22nd, when she succeeded in organizing a women's section of the local G.G.A. Mrs. J. Reisdorf was elected president, Mrs. H. Solomon vice-president, and Mrs. W. Hewitt sec-treas. It was decided to hold meetings on the second Wednesday of each month. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Norman Hewitt. The attendance was encouraging. The August meeting was held at Wordsworth schoolhouse. Members answered the roll call by giving seasonable household hints. This proved very interesting and helpful. A program committee was elected, who had every one vote on most desired topics for the remainder of the year. They were chosen from most likely topics from helps sent from Central, which were written by the secretary on the black-board. Also, had a lively discussion on fruit preserving and pickling. At the September meeting we will have the topics on easy Sunday dinners and serving lunch for threshers. Our membership, though not large, is encouraging. In "union there is strength," so if we hold together we ought to prosper this time.—Mrs. Norman Hewitt, secretary, Wordsworth, W.G.G.A.

### Riceton's Picnic a Success

On May 28, 1920, the women's section of the Riceton G.G.A. met in the hall for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1920. Mrs. I. B. Cushing was chairman pro tem. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. John Mohr; vice-president, Mrs. Hendrickson; sec-treas, Mrs. Frank Burden; and a board of directors, consisting of Mrs. I. B. Cushing, Mrs. E. B. Moats, and Mrs. F. Gibbons. We have had some very interesting meetings, and the attendance has been pretty good. Better Schools is our chief topic, and a committee has been formed to visit our school in Riceton to find out what we can do to help make school life more pleasant in different ways for the scholars there.

On July 2, 1920, we held our annual picnic. We were favored with ideal picnic weather, and a large crowd turned out to take advantage of the day's sport provided by the Riceton Grain Growers. Base ball and other games were enjoyed, and a band from Regina played selections during the afternoon. A splendid supper was prepared by the women, and about 500 sat down to partake of the good things provided. A dance followed, which was largely attended. The Regina orchestra supplied us with splendid music, and everyone had a real good time. Towards midnight a lunch was served, after which dancing was resumed till the "wee" hours of the morning.

Great credit is due to one and all for the time and help they so willingly gave to make Riceton G.G. picnic such an absolute success.—Mrs. Frank Burden, secretary, Riceton, W.G.G.A.

### Getting to Work

We are holding our meetings regularly once a month at the different homes of the members. We sent two delegates to the convention at Saskatoon. They brought back a very interesting report, which made us feel

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This sum belonging to a lady was lost while being transferred from one bank to another in New York City.

The money was the proceeds of a life insurance policy.

It is a great pity the amount was not transferred by cheque, but the beneficiary preferred the cash, and it was lost.

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that some were "up and doing," even though we are not doing very much. The hostess provides tea and cake, and each member pays ten cents, which goes to our general fund (the women's). We have 15 members this year. It is a year now since we organized, and in looking over the year's meetings we all feel that we have had a pleasant time, and have become better friends. The people live so far apart that they do not seem to get together to get acquainted, but these meetings seem to bring us out.

We have scarcely touched on any of the public questions, but we are quite agreed that we should, and I think we shall get down to a study of the farmers' platform. Just now we are preparing for a concert and dance to be held in the school some time during September.—Mrs. Jean Swanson, secretary, Farmingdale, W.G.G.A.

#### Club Briefs

We held a home-cooking sale with good success. We have cleared \$59, so now at our next meeting we will be in a position to do more towards the political association. All our members seem much interested at this new movement. I also succeeded in getting all members interested in The Western Independent. I have the agency for the paper, so had copies sent to me for distribution, and now they are better posted on what the U.F.A. is doing. Will soon be able to get many subscriptions.—Mrs. S. Magouan, secretary, Spirit River U.F.W.A.

Enclosed is money order for \$15, proceeds from G.G. Sunday. The service was well attended. The home nursing lectures given in May were greatly appreciated. We find that our meetings are better attended when held in the homes during summer months. We intend to hold a miscellaneous sale of cooking and sewing on August 14th, the proceeds to be the foundation of a memorial fund for the boys in our district.—Mrs. T. Thompson, secretary, Zealandia W.G.G.A.

Mrs. C. G. Taylor, secretary, Kindersley W.G.G.A., reports a most successful picnic, nearly three hundred dollars being made at the various booths, etc. Mrs. Taylor writes that although October 25 will be a very busy time on the farm the members have signified their intention of voting on the referendum.

Mrs. W. H. Hyke, secretary, Moosomin women's section, writes the provincial secretary for advice as to the best method of giving assistance to those who suffered from the cyclone in the southern part of the province. Mrs. Hyke also reports several local activities of the club, including the care of the cemetery.

Mrs. R. Price, U.F.W.A., director for Red Deer constituency, reports having addressed a meeting at Alliance, at which a large number of men, women, and children were present. The U.F.W.A. there has 16 members, and is doing excellent work. They raised over \$100 from a dance and social lately.

Mrs. J. M. Moore, of Plato, Sask., reports the organization of a woman's section of the Opal G.G.A., with ten members, and asks for literature on various subjects.

Mrs. Peter Frazer, of Kelliher, reports the organization of a junior section of the Horse Lake local, with 30 members. Mrs. Armatage, of Guernsey, also reports a J.G.A. branch of the Wolverine local.

The Sunny South W.G.G.A. at a recent meeting took up a collection for the children's pavilion at Ft. Qu'Appelle, and the amount realized, \$28.50, was forwarded to the Central office by the secretary, Miss Blanch Closson.

Carrot Creek U.F.W.A. had a very pleasant social afternoon at the home of Mrs. McConnell. Quite a large party gathered, the chief topic of discussion being the care and health of children. Tea was served.

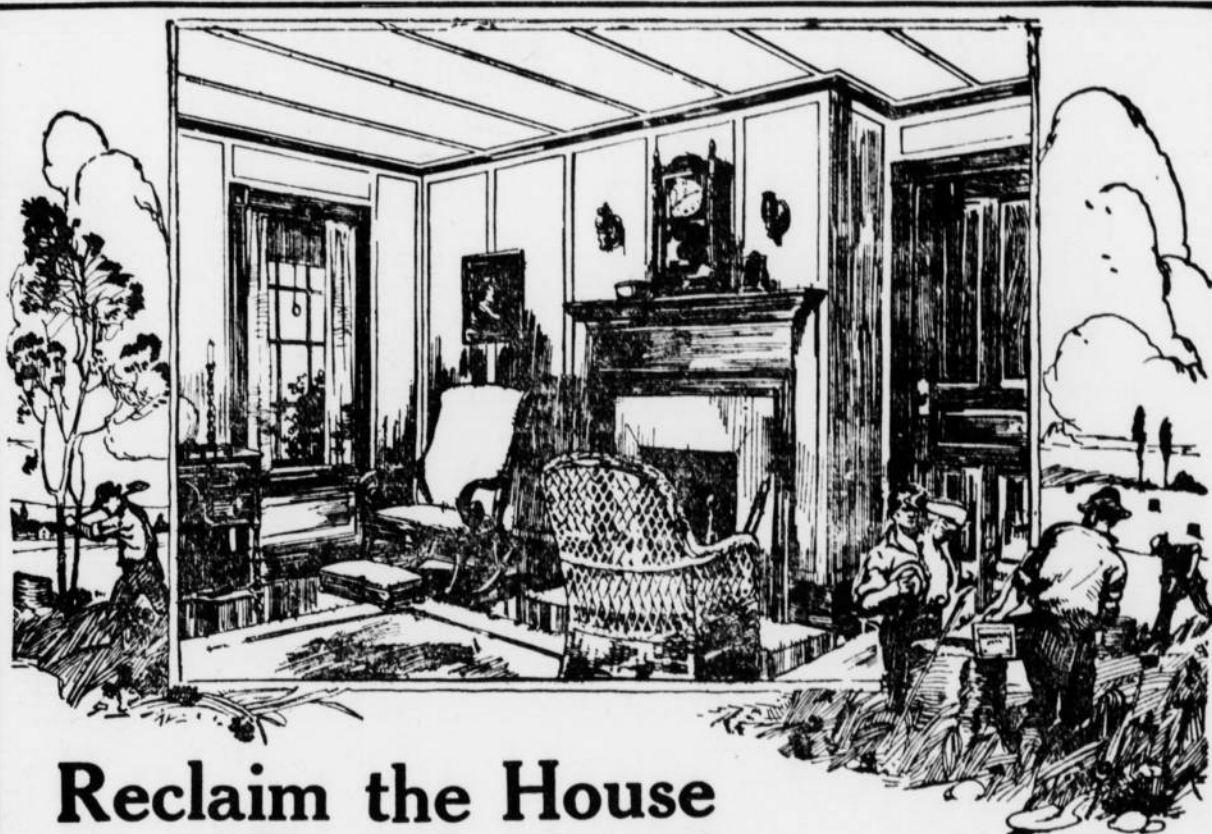
We cleared \$45 at our garden party, in spite of a windy evening. We are not meeting during the busy season. Mrs. L. Brown, secretary, Sharrow U.F.W.A. (Bindloss).

## CLEANLINESS IS HEALTH

By the use of Gillett's Lye, house cleaning is made a pleasure instead of a drudgery. It softens the water and cleans thoroughly whether the dirt is visible or invisible. Destroys all bacteria and infectious germs, removes obstructions from drain pipes, closets, sinks, etc. Refrigerators are made delightfully fresh and clean by using one teaspoonful of Gillett's Lye dissolved in two gallons of water.

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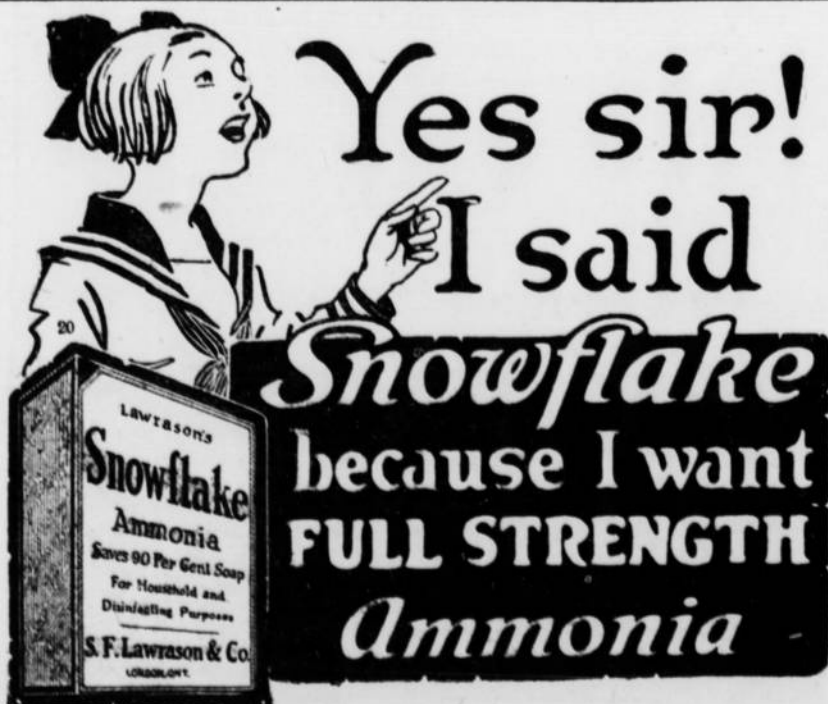
**WHY** work so hard to get money, and then neglect the business of conserving it?

Do you know that you can open a **BANK ACCOUNT** with the **HOME BANK** with an amount as small as **One Dollar?**

The first desposit will act as an incentive to add more dollars to your account.

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## Hallowe'en Parties

*"Where mountain ash hangs on the gate,  
(That witches may not stay)  
Oh, come you early, come you late,  
You're welcome anyway.  
Good luck shall find, bad luck shall leave  
Those gathered here All Hallow's Eve."*

**S**UCH was the invitation sent by an original hostess to her guests inside a yellow, pumpkin-shaped folder, tied with green ribbon around the stem. Outside, on the front, was a jack-o'-lantern face; on the back was the name and address of the guest. It was an understood thing that everyone invited was to come in suitable Hallowe'en costume, with the result that on the appointed evening all the black cats, witches, owls and bats in the neighborhood gathered for the Hallowe'en frolic.

The house to all appearances had been turned into a cornfield. Sheaves of corn, pumpkins and autumn leaves were everywhere, and jack-o'-lanterns bobbed overhead. Cats, witches, caldrons and goblins cut out of black paper were enlarged from smaller pictures by the hostess, who cut them out a dozen at a time. These were fastened to walls, doors and draperies. Bare branches were stuck about for the owls to roost on, which added greatly to the effect. The owls' eyes were made by sewing on flat white buttons. The only lights in the room came from the candles in the jack-o'-lanterns, which were made out of pumpkins with weird triangular features cut out to represent eyes, nose and mouth. This gave the eerie atmosphere so desirable for functions of this kind.

After the guests had become accustomed to the dimly-lighted room and the hoots of the owls, Hallowe'en games were started. The first one to be played was one in which pumpkin seeds were used—beans can be easily substituted if necessary. Each guest put his or her elbows together, forming a large circle. When a basket of seeds were brought around, each one scooped up as many as possible. The next thing to do was to walk across the room and touch the tip of the nose to the wall and carry the seeds back, dropping them into another basket to be counted. The winner was the one who brought back the largest number.

After a few minutes the next game commenced. Each person in turn was placed before a mirror which contorted the features most horribly, and was given a teaspoon and a sealer. The jar was held firmly on the head with the left hand, while with the spoon in the right hand a pumpkin seed or a bean was taken from a bowl in front. The game was to see who could put the largest number of seeds in the jar in two minutes.

A sitting-down game seemed to be the most popular after such a hilarious time before the looking glass. The hostess provided each boy with some bright yellow plasticine and a small piece of green, as well as two tooth-picks, out of which they were expected to make life-like pumpkins. The girls were given a dark-colored modelling clay, out of which were made some realistic witches.

For the next game an empty baking-powder can was set in a round basin,

which was placed in a dish-pan. Standing on a line five feet from this target each guest tossed pumpkin seeds, one at a time, trying to get as many as possible into the baking powder can. Each seed in the can counted ten points; in the basin, five; and in the dish-pan, one. Everyone had two turns with five seeds. An official scorer kept accurate account of each player's marks.

The results of the competitions were announced in the living-room after supper. Favors made of popcorn were used for prizes. These were easily constructed by dipping popcorn into a hot, thick syrup and building up legs, body and arms. The heads were made of marshmallows, putting on the features with melted chocolate. A hat was made with a large chocolate peppermint for a brim and a small, round chocolate for the crown. Another quaint figure was made by putting features on a lollypop and sticking it on a shiny apple. Sticks of candy made the arms and legs. The most life-like and artistic plasticine models made in the competitions were also used as prizes.

Just as the last award was made, two or three of the best singers in the crowd struck up:

Good-night, pumpkins, good-night  
pumpkins,

Good-night, pumpkins, we've got to  
leave you now.

and the whole party joined in, sorry to have to break up, but feeling that this Hallowe'en party was the best they ever had attended.

**For the Hallowe'en Supper**

The table for the supper should not be overloaded with decorations, nor should the "spread" be so elaborate that the hostess is burdened with work. If candles are used the shades should be yellow with black witches or cats as decorations. A pumpkin in which a large candle is placed, can be used for a centre-piece as well as for illumination. A black bowl filled with autumn leaves also makes an effective decoration for a table.

Place cards give all kinds of opportunity for originality on the part of the hostess. White, shiny cardboard cut in different shapes, is suitable especially if decorated by pumpkins, witches, black cats, bats or owls. A small verse makes a nice addition.

Hallowe'en serviettes can easily be obtained for a small sum. These are usually white with yellow and black figures around the border.

Devised dishes of various kinds are suitable for commencing the simple supper with. They are easily made and can be served hot or cold, which simplifies the work of the hostess considerably.

**Devised Eggs**

Hard cook 12 eggs. When cold cut in half lengthwise, take out the yolks and mash them. Mix 2 teaspoons mustard until smooth, add 1 teaspoon sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, and a few drops vinegar. Combine all the ingredients thoroughly and mix with the egg yolk. Refill the whites of eggs with this stuffing. Sardines mashed fine make a nice addition. Devilled eggs can be served on a lettuce leaf with or without a dressing or stuffed olives.



Dainty and Suitable Table Decoration for Hallowe'en





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### Devilled Lobster

2 cups lobster meat. 1 tablespoon lemon juice.  
1 1/2 cups milk. 1/2 teaspoon paprika or  
2 tablespoons fat. 1/2 teaspoon cayenne.  
2 tablespoons flour. 1/2 teaspoon salt.  
Yolks of 3 eggs.

Melt fat in the double boiler and add flour and mustard. Combine thoroughly. Add milk and stir until smooth. Add other seasonings and cook until there is no taste of raw starch left. Add lemon juice and finely-chopped lobster meat. Remove from the fire and add yolks of eggs. Pour into greased casserole, cover with buttered crumbs and place in the oven long enough to brown the crumbs.

Chopped chicken or turkey can be served in the same way.

Meat loaves of various descriptions are suitable for Hallowe'en suppers, as they are prepared beforehand and are easily served.

Witches' Delight can be made by baking sponge cake in bread pans about the size of a quart brick of ice cream. Cut thin slices of cake with a sharp knife, and arrange on plates with a slice of ice cream between two slices. Pour hot chocolate over the "sandwich" and serve at once.

Another novel dessert is made by lining a baking powder can with vanilla ice cream and then filling the cavity with caramel ice cream. When this is cut in slices very nice little "pumpkin pies" are made. With this dessert, small cakes made of layer cake mixture can be served. An attractive icing is made by stirring into orange juice and grated rind enough sugar to make it of the right consistency to spread. A small piece of citron peel makes a nice addition for the top.

Jellies of all kinds are very popular, especially among the younger fry. Orange, for Hallowe'en, is naturally the color most used, but with a variety of molds much individuality can be introduced. Jellies are more wholesome than richer foods and can be partaken of more freely than some other desserts. Care should be taken by those who are preparing the lunch for children's parties that too many articles of food are not placed before them. Owing to the high cost of living each and everyone should not serve expensive dishes which are also hard to digest. Elaborate meals tend to set up a false standard of living before the men and women of tomorrow.

### Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Continued from Page 19

Loans Board, etc. I think I am safe in stating that no important resolution was passed in convention requiring legislation was not adopted.

"Why is it necessary to form a political group organization for provincial purposes? At the last convention there was considerable discussion on this question and, by a majority vote, the Central board was instructed to formulate a provincial political platform, to be submitted to the next annual convention. During the year this question was to be discussed in the different locals and is a matter which each local will have to decide before the next annual convention. Those who are chosen for delegates must recognize that everything said and done in the convention is weighed in the balance of public opinion, and in the last analysis it is public opinion that governs.

"There is no better test of persons than by placing them in power. If they use that power without sufficient reason, if they are inclined to believe might is right, they are not fit persons to rule.

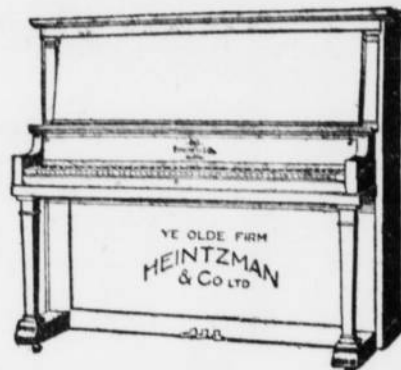
"It is the same with an organization. As such we have considerable power. Let us not use it without due assurance that we are upholding the eternal right and can secure legislation for the benefit of all the people. While there are few who think the intention was to upset the government and place new men in the legislature, public opinion judges more by actions than words.

"If the association wishes to change conditions there must be bona fide reasons for a change, otherwise we cannot expect the public sympathy. If the farmers' organization continues to increase in numbers and become a Dominion organization, this great power should then be used to make of this Dominion a great nation, which can only be done by a careful study of conditions.

"We make progress in proportion as

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**PURE-BRED PERCHERONS. JAS. H. CROWE,** Gilbert Plains, Man.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - Winnipeg, Man.

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**SELLING—N-23-13-6 WEST 3RD—260 ACRES** cultivated, 60 pasture, 65 summerfallow, one-quarter fenced, good frame house, stable with loft, two lean-to, two granaries, machine shed, garage, workshop, two good wells. Price, \$50 acre, \$8,000 cash, balance, half crop. Also \$14-22-13-6 West 3rd—260 acres cultivated, 60 fenced, 70 summerfallow, shack, stable, with loft, two lean-to, good well, two granaries. Price, \$45 acre; \$5,000 cash, balance, half crop, 7 per cent. Thomas H. Jackson, Wilton, Hill, Sask.

**FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND** unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**FARM LAND—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR** man or syndicate. Ideal mixed farm of five sections of fertile land; beautiful buildings; 1,000 acres under crop; 200 head of pure-bred horses, cattle and pigs. The country where the crop never fails. Will consider cash payment for livestock and machinery; balance on terms. P.O. 700, Edmonton, Alta.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, RANCHES AND** city real estate in every city, town, agricultural and fruit growing district in the province. Established over 30 years. We have representatives in every part of the country. Our listings are most comprehensive and reliable. Cicerley, Ronsefell & Co., 730 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

**SECTION LAND—350 ACRES BROKEN, 100** acres ready for wheat. Five miles from good town three miles from siding. 400 acres fenced; good water; frame buildings. School half-mile; telephone. Price, \$25 acre; \$3,000 cash; balance half crop payments. Will also sell horses and machinery responsible to right party. Inspection solicited. Box 170, Loversburg, Sask.

**THE GREAT MIXED FARMING DISTRICT—** The best of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potato, hay, and grazing land, improved and unimproved. Write for prices and terms. United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, 10030-101 A. Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

**OWNERS OF LAND IN NORTHERN ALBERTA—** If you want to sell, send us complete description, lowest price and best terms. We are making sales. United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, 10030-101 A. Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

**SELLING—FINE FARM, SECTION 11, T10, R6** East. Nearly all prairie, 175 acres new breaking, one-and-a-half miles new fencing; house, small stable; some good hay land. Full particulars. D. Marwood, 584 Spence Street, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE—FINE HALF-SECTION OF LAND,** improved, splendid buildings; beautifully situated close to Brandon. Also 35 young cows, 250 sheep. H. G. Thornton, RR No. 1, Brandon, Man.

**SELLING—THREE-QUARTERS MIXED FARM,** 100 acres, seven miles Yorkton. Modern improvements, \$10 an acre. Half cash. No commission. D. Howell, owner, Yorkton, Sask.

**GRAND FORKS HAS THE FINEST VALLEY AND** climate in British Columbia. For money-making dairy and fruit farms write J. C. Knight, Grand Forks, B.C. Several houses to rent.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free; Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 8 tf

**I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS.** Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri.

**QUICK SALE—20-ACRE FRUIT RANCH, \$8,500.** All improved, and in perfect condition. Apply Buesnel Bros., Box 26, Nakusp, B.C.

**WANTED—CANADIAN LANDS IN EXCHANGE** for Iowa, Illinois and Missouri farms. Box 99, New Franklin, Mo.

**FOR SALE—GOOD FARM IN COWICHAN** Valley, 63 acres. Good water. Apply James H. Smith, Somenos, B.C.

**SNAP FOR CASH—\$6.00 AN ACRE FOR 160** acres near Esterhazy, Sask. Edward Blaquiere, Port Arthur, Ontario, owner.

**OWNER SELLING GRAIN AND DAIRY FARM—** 107 acres. Box 9, Sangerfield, New York.

**CATALOG POSTPAID—CHAPIN** farm Agency, Boston.

## FRUIT

**APPLES—MACINTOSH, \$3.00; GRAVENSTEIN,** Snow, Cox's Orange, Jonathan, Splitz, etc., \$2.75; Wagner, Greenings, etc., \$2.50; small apples, \$2.00 per box. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C.

## POTATOES

**POTATOES—CAR LOTS, STRAIGHT FROM** the grower. Write for prices. Collin Gibson, Hamiota, Manitoba.

## SITUATIONS

**EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15** to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and supply you with work. Write Brennan Show Card System, Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 260 College St., Toronto.

**MARRIED COUPLE, TWO BOYS, 11 AND 13** years. Six years experience on Western farm, want farm work, can start at once. F. T. Armstrong, Rosebank, Man.

**SITUATIONS VACANT—MANAGER FOR LARGE** mixed farm; good wages; must dispose of small capital; shares basis. P.O. 700, Edmonton, Alta.

<



## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**PRIVATE SALE OF NEW SEWING MACHINES.** Woodwork slightly scratched by railway. Their loss is your gain. We have rotary and vibrator machines in beautiful styles, and each machine will be sold for cash at half the regular price. All attachments complete and guaranteed for 25 years. Sent on approval and free trial. Money back guaranteed if not satisfied. Don't miss this opportunity. Write at once or wire for descriptive catalog and prices. The Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 38-5

**FARMERS—CLUB TOGETHER AND GET CAR** of Berry Creek coal direct from the mine. Good, clean coal that is bound to suit you; very little ash. Try a car and you will want another; so will your neighbor. Address communications to William J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alberta, owner of mine and shipper. 36-5

**SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR SHAPE,** factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19-7

**SPRUCE THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER** troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber Brandon, Man. 36-17

**FOR SALE—SMALL STORE, WITH POST** office and telephone central, where crops are good in Saskatchewan. Box 38, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 39-2

**FOR SALE—CHEAP—STAINLESS STEEL** knives, table and dessert sizes. Reliable Sheffield make. L. Cashmore, Box 99, Maple Creek, Sask.

we mingle our thoughts with our labor. We should take advantage of the powers of nature and have confidence that we can overcome any difficulty which can be surmounted. If we select mental and moral education and labor as the corner stone on which the nation is to be built, it will endure."

## In Livestock Circles

## Energetic Secretary

F. W. Crawford, secretary of the Aberdeen-Angus Association, has infused a lot of pep into the work of his organization. His last broadside is a folder explaining the cheapest way to dehorn a whole bunch of calves—by the use of an Aberdeen-Angus bull. The next big thing in doddie circles is the big sale which is to be staged at London, Ont., October 20. The main contributors are J. D. Larkin, Lowe and Heiblen, G. C. Channon, Col. R. McEwen, Jas. Bowman, H. Fraleigh, Jarvis C. McDougall and A. McEwing. Exceptionally fine animals have been collected for this sale, and it is expected that the record of the \$900 average of last May will be surpassed.

## Big Winners at Fairs

Of late years the big fairs have grown to such magnitude that all farm papers have found it impossible to do them full justice editorially. As the main interest centres around the draft horse and beef cattle exhibits, these invariably receive attention at the expense of the showing made by the sheep and swine men. Unless brought specially to the attention of the casual reader, the fine showing made by the Berkshire herd of the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. would not be fully appreciated. This herd went right round the fair circuit, at every point meeting with still competition from the best herds in the three provinces. At the first tilt, Calgary, they carried off the championships in both the male and female classes, besides a very large share of the first and second prizes. At the other end of the circuit, Brandon, this herd won five firsts, four seconds and a championship, a record which was almost equalled the following week at Regina. It is a great herd of blacks, and purchasers will do well to look over their ad. on another page.

## Winnipeg Sale of Herefords

Mr. E. W. McLean advises us that, having sold his Balmoral farm, he has a lot of stock, machinery and harness which must be disposed of. The sale is set for Tuesday, November 9, at 10.30 a.m., and will be held on the farm grounds, S.W. 1/4 32-13-4 east. This farm is very easy of approach, being four miles west of Lower Fort Garry on the Winnipeg-Selkirk Electric St. Railway. Cars leave St. John car barns at 8, 9 and 10 a.m. Sale visitors will be met at Lower Fort Garry and conducted to the farm. The chief attraction will be a select bunch of young Hereford bulls, together with the herd header, Handsome Lad, 31671, by Cavalier, out of Loretta by Lord Nelson. The seven calves to

be sold are by Sunbeam, 24838, by King Fairfax, a well-known member of that famous family. These calves are all in good condition and will be ready for service in 1921.

A sale of a similar character held last fall was well patronized, and Mr. McLean is making preparations for a still larger attendance this year because of the exceptional quality of the stock he is offering. Everything will be sold without reserve; time will be given on approved joint lien note, payable October 1, 1921.

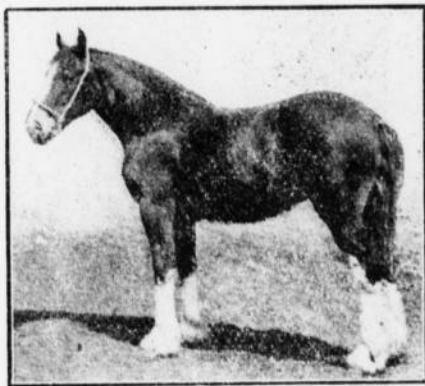
Further announcement relative to this sale will appear in succeeding issues of The Guide.

## Manitoba Exhibit Abandoned

A final decision has been announced to defer the joint exhibit which is to be made by Manitoba breeders till the 1921 International. When this proposition was first broached early in the summer it aroused considerable enthusiasm. The secretary of the Manitoba Livestock Associations, as early as August 19, writing to the provincial authorities, gave expression to the belief that a palace car load of Clydesdale horses could be collected of sufficient quality to bring considerable advertisement to the province when displayed at Chicago. Even at that time, if all parties had acted promptly, it was not too late to carry the proposal through. The government voted \$1,000, and the matter was referred back to the Livestock Associations.

At a meeting held September 17, a resolution was passed turning down the government offer on the ground that the season was too far advanced to get stock into proper condition for the International. The resolution also expressed its appreciation of the action of the government, and requested that the assistance voted be granted again in 1921, with some increase in the sum of money.

It is regrettable that this project, which had so much to commend it, should have fizzled out in this way. This year's experience



Craigdu Winsome Tiny

by Earl Clifton, out of Winsome Lass, one of Wade, Jack and Forster's winners at Calgary Fair, 1920.

ience points to the necessity of early action in the coming year. It is practically certain that Saskatchewan and Alberta will send down rattling good exhibits and gain much valuable publicity thereby. Manitoba should have stood beside the sister provinces in this first year, thereby increasing the force of advertising which will accrue to the livestock industry of these provinces.

The Manitoba Agricultural College is preparing an exhibit of hogs to take to Chicago. So far as has come to our notice this will be the only showing made of Manitoba livestock at the world's biggest fair.

## Collicut Sale

First particulars regarding the Collicut sale, to be held the first week in November, are beginning to come through, and from now on this event will claim large attention from everyone who thinks in terms of good cattle. There will be included in the sale 40 heifers sired by Gay Lad 40th, junior champion of Canada in 1916, Governor Hadley and Fairfax Perfection. These are all out of Mr. Collicut's large, heavy-boned English cows, and have been bred to Gay Lad, a son of Gay Lad 16th, and out of a Repeater cow, sister of Repeater Jr., grand champion of America in 1918. Besides this

big bunch of three-year-old heifers there will be also 40 yearling heifers by the above sires and including a few by Gay Lad 16th. Mr. Collicut has every reason to characterize this as the best offering ever made in Canada through a public sale ring, for his intention had been to take several of these young animals with him

to Chicago, there to pit them against the best herds in America. They travelled over the circuit last summer in Western Canada and established a record for winning red ribbons which would fully warrant their appearance at the International. Further details will be given in succeeding issues of The Guide.



## Important SALE Shorthorns

Thursday, October 21, 1920  
at Prince Albert, Sask.

This is the first annual sale from the herd of J. R. Waterhouse, Rhodesia Stock Farm, Parkside. Included in the 37 head offered there will be 17 breeding females of splendid breeding and individuality, bred in the oldest and best known herds of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ten are bred to the Imported Remus and the remainder to Lord Aberdeen. There will be also heifer calves and bull calves, growthy, well bred and fit for any herd. This is an exceptional lot, and includes many youngsters fully the equal of the bull from this herd, Rhodesia Merry Avon, which topped the Saskatoon Summer Sale at \$625. Some good herd headers will go in this sale.

Sound Breeding Stock at Your Own Price.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE—OCTOBER 21st.

AND THE PLACE—PRINCE ALBERT. For further particulars write or wire

J. R. WATERHOUSE  
PARKSIDE

M. R. COWELL  
PRINCE ALBERT

Combination Sale  
Shorthorns 60  
Aberdeen-Angus 60  
Fancy Ponies

Connor & Hutchinson  
Of Beaverbrook Farm, Goodwater, Sask.

the well-known breeders of Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Fancy Ponies; and E. R. MOONEY, of Weyburn, Sask., proprietor of Springbank Farm, and secretary of the Saskatchewan Breeders' Association, are together putting on a combination Auction Sale of SHORTHORNS, ABERDEEN-ANGUS and FANCY PONIES, aggregating 60 animals, selected from their respective herds, to be sold at Assiniboia, Sask., on October 20, 1920.

The offering consists chiefly of young cows with calves at foot and bred heifers.

The Shorthorn females have been bred either to Mr. Mooney's Secret Light (the \$3,000.00 bull) or to Connor and Hutchinson's Buchan Laddie, both of which were purchased of Wm. Dryden, and are of Archers Hope breeding.

The Aberdeen-Angus have been mated with Coquette's Blackman, the Beaverbrook Angus herd sire.

Remember the TIME—October 20th; THE PLACE—Assiniboia, Sask.; and THE OFFERING

## FAIR AND SALE DATES

Connor and Hutchinson—E. R. Mooney, sale of Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Fancy Ponies, Assiniboia, Sask.	October 20
Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association Sale, London, Ont.	October 20
Edmonton Sheep and Swine Sale	October 20-21
Waterhouse Sale Shorthorns, Prince Albert	October 21
Geo. Rupp's Belgian Sale	October 22
Percheron Sale, Regina, Williams Bros. and Petersmeyer	October 26
Calgary Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine Sale	October 26-28
Brandon Sheep and Swine Sale	October 27
W. D. McLennan's Sale, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Stock Yards, Calgary, Last week October	First Week November
Collicut Hereford Sale, Farm, Crossfield, Alta.	November 2
Wright Farms, Berkshire Sale, Drinkwater	November 5
Robinson Bros., Sale Percherons, Ferintosh	November 8
C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Angus Sale	November 9-12
Regina Winter Fair	Regina Winter Fair Week
Dr. Allison Smith's Sale, Herefords	November 9
Regina Swine Sale	November 10
Regina Sheep Sale	November 10
Grant's Clydesdale Sale, Regina	November 10
Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Regina	November 11
Saskatoon Sheep and Swine Sale	November 18
Saskatoon Winter Fair	November 15-16
Calgary Winter Fair	November 22-26
J. C. Sherry's Clover Bar First Draft Sale Herefords	Calgary Winter Fair Week
O. A. Boggs, Daysland, Hereford Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
L. A. Bowes, Sale of Shorthorns	Calgary Winter Fair Week
Thorburn and Riddle, Clydesdale Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week

TRACTOR OWNERS  
PREPARE FOR NEXT YEAR'S CROP

Let your experience safeguard you against failure. Your magneto, left out over winter, suffers. Moisture finds its way to working parts and windings. Depreciation sets in and the result is a big repair bill or a new magneto, with the consequent delay. Before laying up your tractor this year ship us your magneto for a thorough overhauling, cleaning and recharging.

DO IT NOW!

Acme Magneto & Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.



J. C. Gage,  
President.J. D. McMillan,  
Vice-President.A. Thomson,  
Sec'y-Manager.R. C. Osborne,  
Treasurer.

## International Elevator Company Ltd.

401-404 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Every department thoroughly organized to give our customers the very best results. If we can assist you or give you information relative to marketing of your grain, please write us.

## LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

## Grain Growers

We solicit your car-load shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write, wire or phone us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service.

## THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants  
703 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG

## McCabe Bros. Company

Grain Commission Merchants

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. - WINNIPEG

For service and reliability consign your shipments to us.

WRITE US FOR DAILY MARKET CARD

DULUTH

Other Branches at

MINNEAPOLIS

## Adanac Grain Company Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

M. DUPREY, M.P.P., Pres.

Consignments of all grain solicited. Special attention to Grades.  
Liberal and prompt advances. Write us.

408-418 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG - - - - - MANITOBA

## WE HANDLE WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX and RYE

Every year more farmers consign their grain to us. Absolute reliability. Quick returns. Over 20 years of experience in marketing grain are a few of the reasons for the increasing number of farmers using our facilities. Our connection in Eastern Canada and the United States enables us to keep our patrons informed on Latest Grain Market developments.

Consign or sell your grain to us and mark your Bill of Lading

Notify—

## Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Ltd.

Licensed

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Bonded

## WHITE LIGHT

FROM COAL OIL  
Beats  
Gas or Electric

Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal-oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

### TEN NIGHTS FREE TRIAL

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

**GET YOURS FREE!** We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the first and write-us quick for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 238 Aladdin Building, Montreal or LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD Winnipeg

Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

Agents Wanted

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 1, 1920.  
WHEAT—During the period under consideration wheat has declined, roughly, about 20 cents. The daily offerings have, with few exceptions, been more than the demand could care for without reducing the price. The demand has been from Canadian and American mills, and from U.S. exporters, who have worked American wheat via the Gulf of Mexico, and who protected themselves partly on our market. Some Canadian wheat has been sold to European countries via New York, but at the present time about 1,000,000 bushels a day is passing here, and milling and American demand cannot take care of that for long. In order to maintain present values, even after the severe decline experienced, export business must be done on a large scale, and it must be export business of actual Canadian wheat. The condition at the moment is somewhat the same as 20 cents higher except for the fact that the millers are not so keen after our wheat, and the situation, to say the least, is not encouraging to the producer. As yet the British government, officially, does not know we have any wheat for sale. However, the period between October 1 and the close of navigation is but 70 days, and while Britain talks of 13,000,000 of Indian wheat released for export, and fairly liberal home-grown supplies, they will be in the market in their own good time for Manitoba hard wheat, to be shipped before the close of navigation. Meanwhile, the market is a puzzle.

OATS—Receipts have not been heavy to date. A small quantity of oats has been worked for export during the past week, and this has fairly well taken care of offerings. Sentiment all over America is bearish on everything from Ford cars to oats, and while price adjustments in all commodities are under way, this thing can be overdone. This grain is trading here and in the States at less than cost of production, and at the moment conditions are none too healthy for maintenance of values, but any export demand of reasonable proportions might find the market bare of offerings at these prices, and a sharp reaction might result. We must not overlook the fact, however, that large quantities of this grain will move eastward in the very near future, and a proportion of it will be offering daily at "the market," whatever that may be.

BARLEY—Small quantities of barley being exported around present levels, and considering the decline in wheat and corn our barley has held fairly steady. Movement in barley is not large as yet, and while under present conditions it is hard to look for higher prices, this grain appears to be on a workable basis right now. The attitude of the producer will determine the market in the near future, and the producer at the moment is not selling barley so readily as in previous years.

RYE—Held firm while wheat declined 20 cents. The grain is in good demand, and while the market fluctuates wildly with wheat daily, it comes back. If wheat declines further, rye might follow, as the wheat will be bought in preference.

FLAX—Market in this article is dull. Any small quantities offered depress market and crushers appear to be holding off. Lower American markets influenced local values. Flax crop appears good if harvesting operations are not stopped by bad weather, and while this condition lasts bulges in the market will be taken advantage of by holders to get rid of their grain.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	Sept	27 to Oct. 2 inclusive	29	30	1	2	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Oats—									
Oct. 27	71 1/2	71 1/2	71	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2	82 1/2	
Dec. 27	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	
Barley—									
Oct. 106 1/2	108	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	122 1/2	
Dec. 98	99	98 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	97 1/2	117	
Flax—									
Oct. 330	330	326	321 1/2	318	317	317	330	387	
Dec. 329 1/2	329	325	321	319	317	317	328 1/2	365	
Wheat—									
Nov. 248 1/2	249	250 1/2	242 1/2	237	228	246 1/2	..	..	
Dec. 243 1/2	243 1/2	245 1/2	236 1/2	231 1/2	217	241 1/2	..	..	

### MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

September 30, 1920.  
Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.35 1/2 to \$2.45 1/2; fancy, \$2.50 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$2.25 1/2 to \$2.35 1/2; No. 1 red, \$2.20 1/2 to \$2.30 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.20 1/2 to \$2.40 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.20 1/2 to \$2.30 1/2; No. 2 red, \$2.17 1/2 to \$2.25 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.20 1/2 to \$2.35 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.15 1/2 to \$2.25 1/2; No. 3 red, \$2.15 1/2 to \$2.20 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.30 1/2 to \$2.35 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$2.25 1/2 to \$2.30 1/2. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.19 1/2 to \$2.26 1/2; fancy, \$2.31 1/2 to \$2.34 1/2; No. 1, 2.16 1/2 to \$2.19 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$2.16 1/2 to \$2.21 1/2; No. 2, \$2.11 1/2 to \$2.16 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$2.11 1/2 to \$2.16 1/2; No. 3, \$2.08 1/2 to \$2.13 1/2. Oats—No. 2 white, 52 1/2c to 53 1/2c; No. 3 white, 51 1/2c to 52 1/2c; No. 4 white, 48 1/2c to 51 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 88c to 93c; medium to good, 79c to 87c; lower grades, 67c to 78c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.71 1/2. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.06 to \$3.08.

### WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale for the week ending October 1, 1920, as follows:  
Cattle, 14,390; sheep and lambs, 2,667; calves, 694; hogs, 1,351.

With a further increase in runs this week and all other markets on the continent showing some of the heaviest receipts on record, together with a break in price of from one to two dollars per cwt., the result has been one of the worst markets during the past few days that we have experienced. One of the hardest features we have had to contend with is that we have no local demand to speak of for stocker and feeder steers or choice breeding heifers, therefore the only competition we have is the southern and eastern markets. There never was a time when the opportunity was so good for those who have the feed to buy this class of stuff, and we would strongly urge those who are in the market for young stock not to put off too long in getting them. Real breeder stocker and feeder steers can be bought at from 7c to 8 1/2c, ex-

ceptionally breeder heifers of the three beef breeds at from 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c. We have on hand at the present moment an outstanding load of Aberdeen-Angus heifers very true to type at 6 1/2c per lb. It would look to us as though the present serious break in prices, together with settled weather conditions which will allow threshing operations to continue, will create a lighter run during the coming week, in which case prices may re-act to some extent.

The hog market has been a very uncertain one, going from 22 1/2c to 23c, and today selects are quotable at 22c.

In the sheep and lamb section there is also an undertone that denotes lower prices if runs continue heavy. Top lambs, if good, will still bring 12c. The majority, however, are only good enough to fetch 11 1/2c.

Do not overlook bringing in with you health certificate covering your cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers .....	\$10.00 to \$11.00
Fair to good steers .....	8.00 to 9.00
Medium steers .....	6.00 to 7.00
Choice butcher heifers .....	8.00 to 9.00
Fair to good heifers .....	6.00 to 7.00
Medium heifers .....	5.00 to 6.00
Choice stocker heifers .....	5.00 to 6.50
Choice butcher cows .....	8.00 to 8.50
Fair to good cows .....	6.00 to 7.00
Breeder stock cows .....	4.50 to 5.00
Canner cows .....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice springer cows .....	90.00 to 100.00
Good fresh milkers .....	75.00 to 85.00
Medium springers .....	60.00 to 75.00

### Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders .....	8.00 to 9.00
Good .....	7.00 to 8.00
Common .....	5.00 to 5.50
Choice bulls .....	6.00 to 6.50
Good bulls .....	5.00 to 6.00
Choice oxen .....	6.50 to 7.00
Fair to good oxen .....	5.00 to 5.50
Medium oxen .....	3.50 to 4.00
Choice light calves .....	10.50 to 11.50
Choice heavy calves .....	7.00 to 8.00

### Sheep and Lambs

Choice lambs .....	11.00 to 11.50
Choice wethers .....	7.50 to 8.00
Choice sheep .....	7.00 to 7.50
Common sheep .....	2.00 to 4.00

### Hogs

Hogs, selects .....	22.00
Hogs, heavies .....	18.75
Sows .....	15.75
Stags and boars .....	6.00 to 12.50

### EGGS AND POULTRY

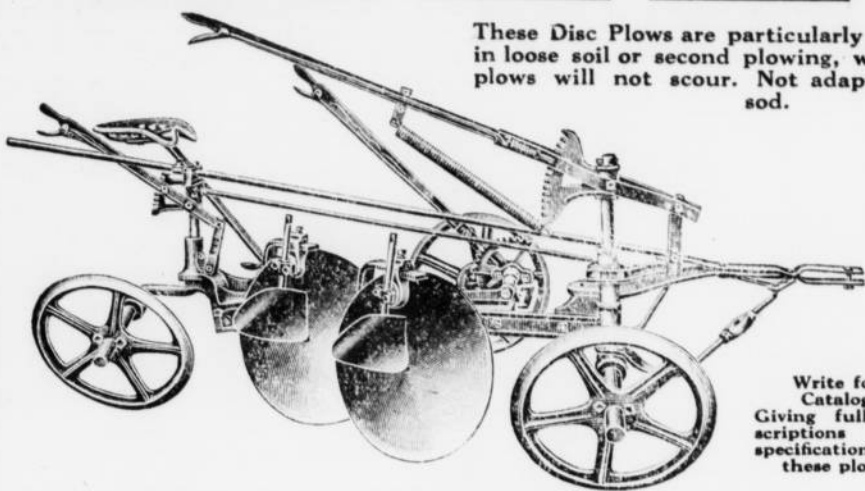
WINNIPEG—Eggs: The trade is offering for this week's shipments 52c straight delivered, cases returnable. This is an increase of 4c over last week's quotations. No change is reported in jobbing prices. A car of fresh seconds is reported rolling Montreal, costing 53c f.o.b. Winnipeg. Five inspections were reported for last week. Poultry: Quotations on spring chicken are at 31c live delivered, and fowl 24c to 28c. These are the only changes from last week's prices.

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, September 25th to October 2nd inclusive.

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Sept. 27	...	73 1/2	73 1/2	...	...	66 1/2	111 1/2	105 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	330	332 1/2	285	178 1/2
28	...	75 1/2	71 1/2	...	...	67 1/2	113 1/2	108 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	330	329 1/2	285	179 1/2
29	...	75 1/2	71 1/2	...	...	67 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	326	320 1/2	281	179 1/2
30	...	73 1/2	69 1/2	59 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	110 1/2	106 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	321 1/2	315 1/2	281 1/2	179 1/2
Oct. 1	...	72 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	64 1/2	109 1/2	104 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	318 1/2	314 1/2	278 1/2	179 1/2
2	...	71 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	63 1/2	109 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	317 1/2	313 1/2	277 1/2	175 1/2
Week ago	...	73 1/2	70 1/2	...	...	66 1/2	111 1/2	105 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	330	324 1/2	285	173
Year ago	171	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	135 1/2	127 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	399	386	364	140

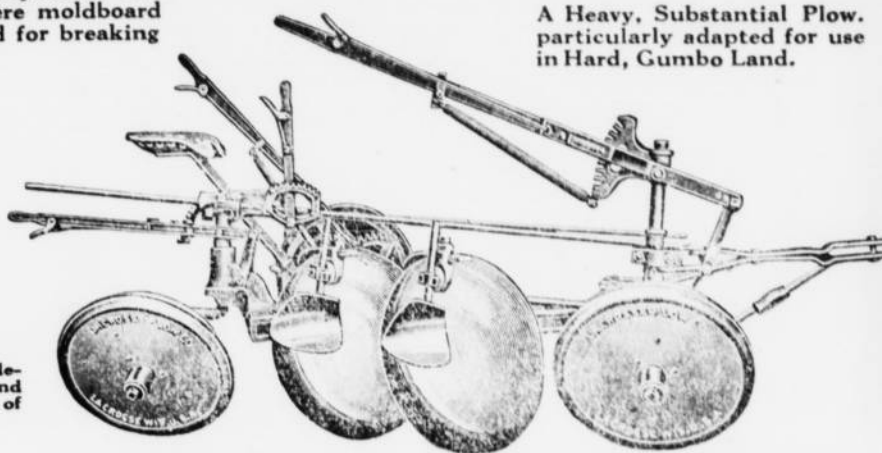


# Conditions Were Never so Good for Fall Plowing



These Disc Plows are particularly adapted for use in loose soil or second plowing, where moldboard plows will not scour. Not adapted for breaking sod.

Write for Catalog Giving full descriptions and specifications of these plows



A Heavy, Substantial Plow. particularly adapted for use in Hard, Gumbo Land.

## U.G.G. Light Horse Disc Plows

Catalog No.	Prices all F.O.B. Shipping Station	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-32	Light One-Disc Plow, 1 1/4-in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight 758 lbs.	99.40	102.45	104.35
A-33	Light Two-Disc Plow, 1 1/4-in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight 981 lbs.	111.40	115.35	117.80
A-34	Light Three-Disc Plow, 1 1/4-in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight 1,144 lbs.	132.90	137.55	140.45
A-37	Wheel Weights for disc plows. Weight 110 lbs. Price each	10.60	11.15	11.40
	Disc Blades, with bolts, 24-in. diameter, 3-16 thick. Weight 26 lbs.	9.75	9.85	9.95

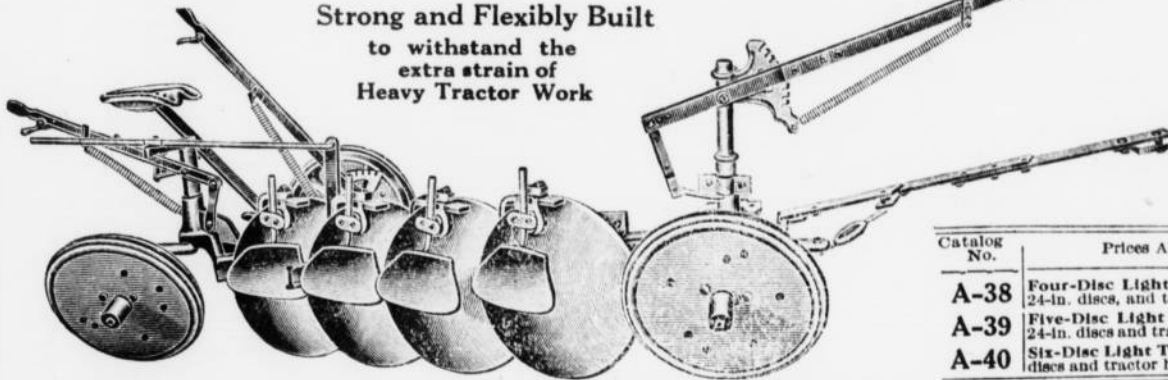
## U.G.G. Heavy Horse Disc Plows

Catalog No.	Prices all F.O.B. Shipping Station	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-35	Heavy Two-Disc Plow, 1 1/4-in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight 1,285 lbs.	126.20	131.45	134.70
A-36	Heavy Three-Disc Plow, 1 1/4-in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight 1,381 lbs.	153.60	159.30	162.80
	Disc Blades, with bolts, 24-in. diameter, 3-16 thick. Weight 26 lbs.	9.75	9.85	9.95

Disc Bearings on these Plows are absolutely Dust Proof.

## U.G.G. Tractor Disc Plows

Strong and Flexibly Built to withstand the extra strain of Heavy Tractor Work



Read this Description of U.G.G. Tractor Disc Plows

The Wheels are heavy, solid cast, fitted with removable dust-proof boxings. The front furrow wheel is controlled by a rod connected to swinging clevis on drawbar, and can be adjusted to give proper lead by means of a turnbuckle. It is equipped with rear lever which raises the plow extra high when moving from one field to another, or turning in loose, trashy land. The front lever can be swung ahead as shown in cut, so as to be within easy reach of operator on engine.

The Discs are provided with same type of bearings as those used on our horse-drawn disc plows.

The Disc Blades are regular 24-inch, set at the proper angle to secure good penetration. The disc scrapers used are of the moldboard type, and can be adjusted to any set to suit conditions or depth of plowing.

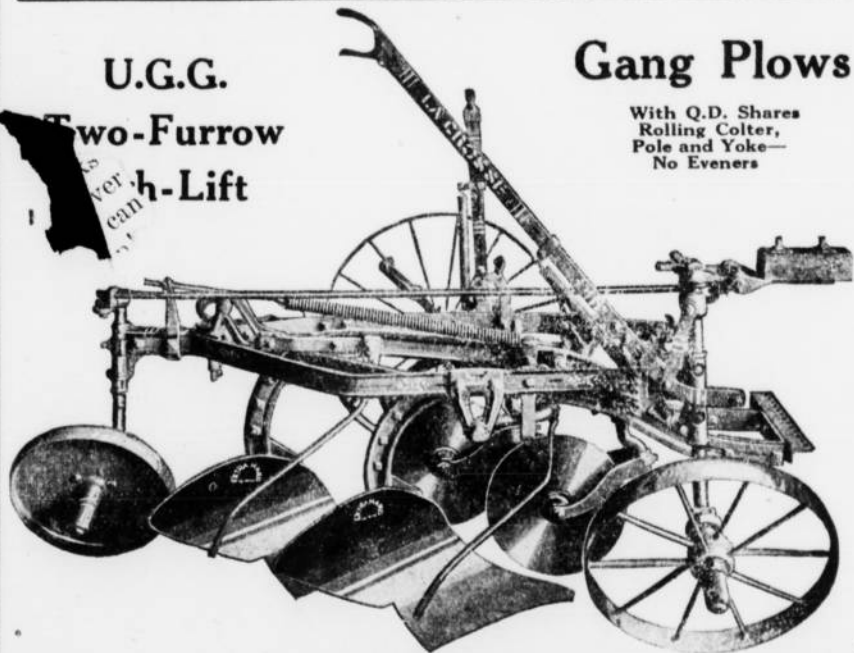
Catalog No.	Prices All F.O.B. Shipping Stations	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-38	Four-Disc Light Tractor Plow, with 1 1/4-in. axles, 24-in. discs, and tractor hitch. Weight 1,393 lbs.	194.60	200.65	204.35
A-39	Five-Disc Light Tractor Plow, with 1 1/4-in. axles, 24-in. discs and tractor hitch. Weight 1,560 lbs.	222.05	228.80	232.95
A-40	Six-Disc Light Tractor Plow, with 2-in. axles, 24-in. discs and tractor hitch. Weight 1,836 lbs.	256.40	264.35	269.25

U.G.G.

Two-Furrow  
h-Lift

Gang Plows

With Q.D. Shares  
Rolling Colter,  
Pole and Yoke—  
No Eveners



The beams on this plow have a very high arch and are extra heavy, high-carbon steel. In the shaping of the beams allowance is made to bring the hitch in line with centre point of draft, making it possible to cut a clean, even furrow at all times. Besides the pole adjustment on pole plate, this plow also has a furrow wheel adjustment operated by a small lever, the rear wheel having an independent adjustment. There is also an adjustment bracket on rear axle for aligning rear wheel to reduce wear and friction on landside of plow. It is fitted with our special No. 11 stubble bottoms, with high-tempered soft-centre steel moldboards and shares, heavy steel standards and quick detachable shares. All wheels are fitted with removable dust-proof boxings and collars.

Catalog No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-17	12-in. Gang Plow, with heavy beam, 15-in. Rolling Colter, No. 11 Stubble bottoms, quick detachable 5-16 inch share, pole and yoke—no eveners. Weight 823 lbs.	146.50	150.70	153.35
A-18	14-in. Gang Plow, with heavy beam, 15-in. Rolling Colter, No. 11 Stubble bottoms, quick detachable 5-16 inch share, pole and yoke—no eveners. Weight 833 lbs.	149.00	153.35	156.00

U.G.G. "Klondike"  
Storm Blanket  
Warm Kersey-Quilted  
Lining

Made for Western service and comfort. Extra large; heavy twill white duck with a warm quilted Kersey lining. The Klondike is cut 84 inches in length; extra deep, and amply covers the largest horse; has square-cut gusset which sets high over the neck and is shaped over the rump. Two web girths, adjustable, and billet and buckle at breast ensures it staying on your horse in any weather, and the heavy twill duck, lined with a durable Kersey material, ensures it defying the cold and winter's winds. If you want the utmost in value, and the best winter protection for your horses, this is the blanket to buy.



84 inches Long, Extra Deep, Covers the Largest Horse, Sets High Over Neck, Shaped Over Rump

F.O.B. Winnipeg Regina or Calgary or Saskatoon Edmonton

H-300-KLONDIKE HORSE BLANKET, Weight about 9 lbs. each	5.55	5.65	5.75
Other Blankets of Good Value and at a Variety of Low Prices			
H-500—Special Grey Duck Blanket. Stands all kinds of wear. Shaped at the neck and over the rump, this blanket clings to the horse, and the web girths and buckle fastener at the throat ensures the blanket staying on the horse in any weather. 78 inches long and warmly lined with durable Kersey. THIS IS A POPULAR PRAIRIE BLANKET. Weight about 6 1/4 lbs. Price each	4.65	4.75	4.85
H-400—"Arctic" Heavy White Duck Blanket. This is a high-grade blanket; strong and serviceable and made in the popular style; shaped at the neck; 78 inches long; has two heavy web girths and buckle with billet at breast. Durable Kersey lining, with covering of heavy white duck makes this a wind-resisting and comfortable horse covering. Weight about 6 1/4 lbs. Price each	4.70	4.80	4.90
H-700—Kersey Comfort Blanket. This makes a durable covering at a very reasonable cost, for stable use, or protection in any but most inclement weather. The Kersey will be found entirely satisfactory. Used by many farmers as a lining under other blankets. Durable texture and clinging, 78 inches long; two girths, and fastener at breast; shaped at neck. Weight about 5 lbs. Price each	2.60	2.70	2.75
H-600—Chinook Comfort "Jute" Blanket. An always popular style blanket. Jute is durable, strong and clings to the horse, giving extra good protection. 78 inches long, with web girths and fasteners at breast; heavy quality jute; neatly striped. We recommend the Chinook to give good long wear and protection. An excellent wearing blanket for cold stable use. Weight about 5 1/4 lbs. Price each	3.85	3.90	4.00

Send for Catalog illustrating and describing these Blankets in detail.

Send for New  
Fall Catalog  
Just Out.

# UNITED GRAIN CROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg, Regina,  
Saskatoon, Calgary,  
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# That boy of yours—



**The coupon brings  
this 80-page  
free booklet**



**W**HEN your boy has The Book of Knowledge, every day means something accomplished, something learned that will stay in his mind for use at a future date when most of his ordinary school learning will have been forgotten. When he leaves school, will he know anything about the great industries of the world? Will he know how steel is made—how china dishes are made—how the telegraph goes round the world and what it can do—what the future of the airplane is, and so on? It is his fund of knowledge that determines his standing as a citizen of Canada.

## How much can he learn at school?

If it is your desire to keep him on the farm, does his school teach him farming operations the world over, concerning soil, the birth of wheat, implements, growing conditions and the like? The Book of Knowledge supplies these things—makes him a bigger farmer, familiar with more than his own few acres. Indeed, older farmers also may find much of interest about their business from this educational work. The Book of Knowledge is complete in every department of education and answers every question a child can ask.

## What father or mother would not invest the price of a few bushels of wheat that their child's education might be complete?

You don't want your boy to be "just a farm hand" all his life—make him a son to be proud of. He needs his schooling and his agricultural college, but neither of these can go far beyond the bare limits of necessary training. The Book of Knowledge in the home, to be read in spare moments, furnishes that breadth of learning that unconsciously stamps a boy or man as "one who knows." Would you keep your boy back from this extra knowledge? Give him a chance to pick up, mentally, this coming winter. A little study every day will make him a new boy by next spring.

## Don't wait till the children grow up and then wish that you had given them more knowledge during their growing period

There is a time in everyone's life when learning comes easy—and still. Pass that time and study is double the burden to the mind, and is not retained with the same intensity. Knowledge is not something that can be put off. Your child grows older every day—some day he'll be grown up—beyond the book-learning stage. It is nearly a question of "now or never!"

## The Coupon will bring you full particulars

Thousands of farmers in Western Canada have sent in coupons similar to the one placed here for your use. And thousands of children are now brighter and happier and more intelligent as a result. There is no obligation on your part. Send it tonight.

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Send me your 80-page free booklet, "The Book of Knowledge—The Key to Your Child's Success."

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Grain Growers' Guide, Oct. 6, 1920

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know more about "The  
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